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A-G Rips Through Eichmann's Facade

By MACABEE DEAN and DORIS LANKIN,

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, in the opening sentences summing up his case against Adolf Eichmann, yesterday began, as he put it, to rip away the shield of bureaucratic documents and brazen lies behind which the prisoner had sought refuge to foil justice.

He charged Eichmann with being the driver, with heart of ice and marble, of a well-oiled monster machine which delivered innocent Jews to the camps where they were tortured and gassed, and where their babies were thrown alive into the fire or torn in pieces.

The accused, he said, was an earnest and faithful follower — a henchman — of Hitler and a willing servant of the Nazi regime, and had toiled with others to put into orbit the "ashen death planet of Auschwitz." He had become Nazi Germany's indispensable "Jewish Expert."

Eichmann's defence was simple, said the Attorney-General. It consisted of "glib-tongued lies" employed to conceal his bottomless hatred and murderous fury. To save himself, he went "skulking among the documents, brazenly denying facts that cry out from every piece of evidence. He had been ready to deny his own statements, to recant his own confessions, to claim that documents have been forged, that witnesses, and even that his own testimony, were mistaken, that reports are false and that phrases in official papers are incorrect. This is what he has to say in the face of what he himself admits was "one of the most terrible crimes in the history of humanity."

To save himself, Eichmann has resorted to Hitler's theory of the "big lie" — that if a lie is repeated often enough, no matter how blatant it is, it will be believed.

No Regrets

Eichmann, the Attorney-General declared, did not regret his actions. If, with other fanatical Nazis, he felt any regret, it was because they had failed to accomplish their mission of wiping the last Jew off the face of the earth. He himself has declared that he does not believe in regret since it would be childish, for the dead cannot be restored to life. Eichmann had expressed himself as willing to "hang himself in public as a lesson to future generations," yet he had tried to escape justice.

Eichmann was a man without feeling, "cold and unyielding," even towards his fellow Germans. Once Eichmann did show some feeling to Dean Grueber, who, tired and broken, came to plead for the life of a Jew. And what did Eichmann say? "Why do you bother yourself with all this activity, Dr. Grueber. The Jews will never be grateful."

During Mr. Hausner's castigation, Eichmann remained outwardly impassive, listening attentively through the earphones, although now and then he would furiously scribble a note. This he did when Mr. Hausner quoted the Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

Facial Contortions

A measure of his inner emotional state was his return to those facial contortions which he had to some extent overcome after the first few weeks of the trial. He pushed his tongue against the inside of his cheek; he pursed his lips; and he blinked rapidly.

The Attorney-General's introductory remarks, often outshining the highlights of three months ago, kept the spectators in the Beit Ha'am courtroom rooted to their seats.

Eichmann was brought into the bullet-proof glass dock a few minutes before the court reconvened at 8.30. He talked rapidly through the microphone to his counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius. Mr. Hausner was joined at the prosecution bench by Mr. Zvi Terlo, Deputy State Attorney, who was present early in the trial when Mr. Hausner was answering the defence's legal objections.

The judges filed in at 8.34. Dr. Binyamin Halevi, whose illness had caused the trial to be postponed for a few days, appeared to be in good health, although a little pale.

(Extensive extracts from Mr. Hausner's speech appear on Page 4).

State to Complete Case Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, expects to complete his summing-up speech today, possibly this morning. At the close of yesterday afternoon's session, the prosecution announced that he had already delivered two-thirds.

When Mr. Hausner concludes, the court is expected to adjourn until Monday, when Dr. Servatius will sum up for the defence. This he is expected to do in one day.

The court will then adjourn, to enable the judges to consider their verdict.

C-o-L Talks Break Off

POST Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut broke off talks late last night with the Manufacturers Association over the payment of the July cost-of-living allowance.

Accordingly, the Histadrut Trades Union Department will today start informing the country's employers, in Government, Histadrut, and public and private sectors, that they must pay their employees a five per cent increase on the c-o-l allowance on salaries of up to IL500 a month or IL20 a day.

By so doing the Histadrut will by-pass the Manufacturers Association for the first time in the 21-year operation of the c-o-l allowance payment scheme.

Just before the meeting broke up, Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker rejected a proposal whereby the Association would agree to pay a small part of the allowance now and discuss the rest of the money later on. He stated that the Federation insisted on full payment as agreed upon in the contract initialled between them on April 16.

Mr. Becker expressed the Histadrut's willingness to hold further talks over the question of timing, but reiterated its insistence on maintaining a twice-annual payment. The employers demand a change to an annual payment in January.

Moscow Hailing Titov Today; Tells How He Piloted Craft

MOSCOW (Reuter).—Spaceman Major Gherman Titov yesterday had his first full day's rest after return to earth, while hundreds of workmen and officials prepared for the hero's welcome which Mr. Khrushchev has promised him for today in Moscow.

Informed sources said Titov was resting yesterday at the "space reception centre" near Saratov, about 750 kilometres southeast of Moscow, the area where his silvery spaceship came down in a field — "with a sound like thunder," according to a collective farmer.

The bushy-haired, grey-eyed major was also undergoing further medical tests, the same sources said.

He has been joined by Spaceman Number One, Major Yuri Gagarin, who cut short his visit to Canada and returned to Moscow on Monday.

In Moscow, the 26-year-old cosmonaut hopes to be reunited with his brunette, almond-eyed wife, Tamara, a 23-year-old Moscow medical student, and his parents who are flying in from the Altai region bordering Siberia.

Sitting with Mr. Khrushchev in an open limousine, the spaceman will make a 20-km. drive to Red Square. There, standing with the Soviet leader and probably with his forerunner in space on the red marble Lenin-Stalin Mausoleum, the schoolteacher's son will wave to the wild cheering of millions of Soviet citizens.

Yuri Gagarin, who is by now an expert in public relations, ran Titov's first press conference for him yesterday, "Izvestia" reported. Many Soviet journalists besieged Titov's house and begged for interviews. Eventually Gagarin appeared with Titov and organized a press conference. Western journalists were not invited.

According to "Izvestia," Titov looked fresh and well-rested.

Asked his first thoughts after landing, he said: "I was brimful of the feeling of having fulfilled my duty." He made a joke, saying that he thanked the collective farmers for a good job. "The land is excellently cultivated and my landing was very soft."

Asked how he controlled the ship himself, he replied: "I began manual guidance of the cosmic ship according to programme at 10 o'clock (on Sunday). My ship is... easy to steer. It was possible to orientate it in any direction, to direct it where you needed and where you wanted it to land.

"When I had the steering of the ship in my hands, I felt just like a real pilot. My first impression from manual operation is very good."

Major Titov said: "Each phase of the flight — take-off, weightlessness, descent — presented its own difficulties. Each had its own peculiar features and called for special skills on the cosmonaut's part."

Weightlessness did not impair the human ability to work. "I had to be weightless for a long time, but having successfully fulfilled all the tasks of the flight I can make only one conclusion — that weightlessness does not hamper a spaceman's work."

Weightlessness did not cause any incidents in the spaceship and, generally speaking, there are no sharp changes in space, he said amid laughter.

(Mother Earth — Page 3)

Soviet Arms Workers Ask for Longer Hours

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Soviet armament workers have appealed to the Government to be allowed to work an extra hour each shift in order to help strengthen the country's defences, "Pravda" reported yesterday.

Workers' meetings approved Mr. Khrushchev's speech of Monday and measures to strengthen the defences in order to counter "new manoeuvres of the imperialists," the paper said.

Workers in arms factories in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other cities asked to return to an eight-hour day from the seven-hour day worked since last year.

Bowles and Nehru Discuss Berlin

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — U.S. Under-Secretary of State Chester Bowles yesterday conferred with Premier Nehru in a session which informed sources said was devoted mostly to Berlin.

The sources said the U.S. was anxious to win the understanding of "uncommitted" countries such as India for the Western position on the Berlin question.

Mr. Bowles, who is holding consultations here with American Ambassadors in Asia, conferred again last night with Mr. Nehru and is to meet with the Premier again today.

Mr. Bowles said later: "I explained our difficulties and concern over Berlin and South-East Asia, and over the broad developments in Africa." Asked by reporters if Indian diplomatic initiative was likely on Berlin, Mr. Nehru said: "I have no particular bright idea on the subject."

It was understood that Mr. Bowles assured Mr. Nehru that there would be no increase of American arms supplies to Pakistan as a result of the visit to Washington last month of the Pakistan President, Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan.

An official Government spokesman in parliament here yesterday voiced anxiety over the arming of Pakistan. Indian press reports have recently expressed concern over the delivery of 10 F-104 supersonic fighters to the neighbouring country.

Nato Backs Big 3 Stand on Berlin

PARIS.—The 15-nation Nato Council yesterday gave broad approval to Western plans to meet a Soviet challenge over Berlin, and decided to intensify its consultations "in view of the seriousness of the situation."

A communique issued after a two-hour top-secret meeting of the Council, said it had discussed a statement presented by Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, after his week-end consultations with the British, French and West German Foreign Ministers.

The Communique reiterated:

1. The West's conviction that a peaceful and just solution for the problems of Germany, including Berlin, is to be found only on the basis of self-determination.

2. Western determination to maintain the freedom of West Berlin and its people.

3. The Western 1958 declaration that the "renunciation by the Soviet Union of the inter-allied agreements on Berlin can in no way deprive the other parties of their rights or relieve the Soviet Union of its obligations."

Diplomatic informants said Mr. Rusk called on all the Nato nations to join the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany in helping to bring Nato's "shield" in Europe nearer to full strength before the West opens what may be critical talks with the Soviet Union.

The meeting was described as "private" and not even an official record was kept.

A few hours earlier, British Foreign Secretary Lord Home flew back to London with a warning that negotiations with Russia would be pointless unless they stand a chance of succeeding.

In an obvious reference to Monday night's broadcast by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, who demanded an East-West summit meeting, Lord Home warned "there is no point in repeating the word negotiations. If negotiations are undertaken, they must be on a basis that would let them succeed and let them improve the situation."

The Foreign Secretary said Mr. Khrushchev's speech "starts from the premise we don't accept — that the West is pushing matters to the brink of war. All we are trying to do is to continue a system which has worked perfectly well for the last 10 years, and if that system can be improved, well and good."

Lord Home described the Foreign Ministers' talks as "very worthwhile and useful for the days of trial that await us."

(Reuter, UPI)

Kennedy Studies Khrushchev Move

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev's pledge that any Communist blockade of West Berlin "is out of the question" aroused intense interest here yesterday.

It was being examined carefully at the White House and the State Department to see if it offered hope for removing the immediate military threat from the developing crisis.

President Kennedy conferred yesterday with the National Security Council, apparently to study the Berlin question in the light of Mr. Khrushchev's call for negotiations.

The President has refrained so far from comment on Monday's speech by the Soviet Premier who said he might have to mobilise Soviet reserves and strengthen divisions in central Europe. He is likely to react at his press conference today.

Mr. Khrushchev's broadcast to the Russian people did not appear to U.S. officials to change the basic conditions under which he wanted to negotiate over Germany and Berlin. But while the Soviet leader's attitude was said to have contributed little, if anything, to a final solution of the problem, the general diplomatic press reaction was that there might be a break in the crisis clouds.

Congressional comment strongly favoured attempts to find out if Mr. Khrushchev had offered iron-clad guarantees when he said that the Soviet Union, as it moved towards a peace treaty with Germany, did not intend to infringe upon any lawful interests of the Western powers.

Speculation in diplomatic quarters here offered the conflicting theories that Mr. Khrushchev had demanded Western recognition of East Germany as the price for keeping open access routes to Berlin, or, alternatively, that he had offered a formula to ease fears that the signing of a Soviet-East German peace treaty would put the West at the mercy of East German officials.

De Gaulle, Joxe Discuss Plan For 'Executive' in Algeria

PARIS (UPI).—President de Gaulle met with Algerian Affairs Minister Louis Joxe yesterday to press his plan for forming a Moslem-dominated Algerian "Executive."

The Executive was to be designed as the prototype of an eventual home-rule government in Gen. de Gaulle's "Algerian Algeria."

The need for unilateral French action towards a solution of the Algerian problem followed the recent collapse of the France-FLN peace negotiations at Evian and Lugrin.

Informed sources said the Executive would include seven Moslems and two European settlers. Its first task would be to prepare the ground for the eventual self-determination referendum Gen. de Gaulle has promised in Algeria. The vote itself would not take place until after a lengthy interim period, possibly two years.

In pushing ahead with his own plan for Algeria's future as an independent country closely associated with France, President de Gaulle was anxious not to shut the door on the possibility of further dealings with the rebel leaders. French sources said he hoped they would "jump on the bandwagon" when the Executive starts functioning.

One of the major difficulties lies in finding Moslems of stature willing to risk possible reprisals from the FLN if they collaborate with the French at this stage in a proposed Executive.

TALKS ON BIZERTA

PARIS, (Reuter). — Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, called at the Elysee Palace last night to discuss the Bizerta crisis with Gen. de Gaulle. Neither would make any comment after the meeting.

Argentina yesterday added her name to the list of 47 countries requesting a special General Assembly session on the Franco-Tunisian dispute, and Sweden is expected to do so today. This will bring the number up to one short of that required for summoning a special session.

East German Chamber To Debate Treaty

EAST BERLIN (Reuter). — The East German Volkskammer (Parliament) will meet here on Friday to discuss "questions concerning a peace treaty," it was announced last night.

No further details were given in the brief announcement published by the East German news agency, ADN.

Observers here believe that the Central Committee of the ruling Socialist Unity (Communist) Party is now in session and that an important new step may be announced at the meeting.

Kasavubu Due In Nigeria Today

LAGOS (AP). — President Kasavubu of the Congo is to visit Nigeria for five days from today. Mr. Kasavubu who has been visiting Abidjan, Ivory Coast, for that former French territory's independence anniversary celebrations, is expected to leave Lagos for Gabon next Sunday.

Western observers here regard Mr. Kasavubu's wish to visit Nigeria as an indication that he advocates moderate policies for Congo's newly-formed national government.

MEIR, BARBOUR CONFER

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Walworth Barbour. The meeting, which was brief, had been requested by Mrs. Meir. Details of their discussion were not revealed.

GERMAN EMIGRE FLOW BEATS ALL RECORDS

BERLIN, (Reuter). — A total of 1,741 East German refugees arrived in West Berlin between 1 p.m. on Monday and the same hour yesterday — the highest figure recorded for any working day this year, a West German Government spokesman said here.

Though no figures are available for comparison, it can be assumed that this figure was not surpassed on any day since 1953, the year of the abortive East German uprising. The daily average was around 1,200 last week.

Observers here noted that the main bulk of the refugees arrived here during the night.

A reporter who talked to about 30 people queuing at the Marienfelde main reception centre here early yesterday afternoon was told by all of them that they believed that East Germany would close the border to Berlin soon, perhaps even before the signing of a peace treaty.

4 S. American Nations Object To U.S. Planning for Aid

WASHINGTON (AP). — Four key nations of Latin America have struck at the heart of the U.S. Government's programme of aid for hemisphere republics by objecting to coordinated planning for development.

Officials here, however, said they were not disturbed and predicted some programme, acceptable to all countries, could be worked out at the Punta del Este, Uruguay, meeting.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield both told newsmen yesterday after conferring with President Kennedy that he believes new unity and cooperation will develop at the Uruguayan conference. They did not discuss objections raised by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico to the plan for coordination of economic and social development programmes in the hemisphere.

The same four nations which objected to the creation of the planning system have objected also to what they say would mean more bureaucracy in the hemisphere, and added expenses for Latin American governments.

The U.S. coordination plan is backed by the Inter-American Bank, the Organization of American States and the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America. It meets procedures favoured by such international lending agencies as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Thus countries which refuse to go along with planning might find it less easy to get financial aid abroad. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico all have been particularly dependent in the past on such aid to keep going economically and financially.

B-G Denies Reports Of Devaluation

Jerusalem Post Reporter

JAFFA. — Prime Minister Ben-Gurion last night termed as slander the rumour of an imminent devaluation of the pound. He expressed gratification that Jews from abroad were not taken in by these false reports and are steadily increasing their investments in Israel because of their faith in the stability of the country's economy.

Addressing an election rally of 8,000 persons here, Mr. Ben-Gurion said it was Government policy to encourage foreign investment without which it is impossible to build the State. But he stressed that it was the faith in man and his creative efforts — the policy of Israel's Labour movement which has made possible most of our present achievements.

It was always our belief that capital had to serve man and not the contrary, he said, and that through a combination of capital and human efforts we will accomplish our future tasks.

Accord on Arab Force for Kuwait

KUWAIT. — Arab League and Kuwaiti military teams have agreed on establishing sufficient Arab forces to replace British troops here, a Government spokesman said yesterday.

He said discussions between the two teams — which began on Monday and continued last night — were carried out amicably. The Arab military mission yesterday visited points along the Iraqi border.

17 Jordan Security Officers Retired

AMMAN (Reuter). — The Jordan Government has decided to pension off 17 public security officers, including a brigadier, Ahmed Baslan, as from mid-September, it was announced here yesterday.

According to the announcement, 20 security officers have been raised in rank.

5 DIE IN ACCIDENT AT U.S. MISSILE BASE

DENVER, Colorado (Reuter). — At least five workmen were killed and another eight injured yesterday when a 57-ton concrete door, hydraulically operated, slammed down on them while they worked on an underground launching channel at a Titan missile base 35 km. east of Denver.

Lavon Back, Won't Talk Now

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT.—Mr. Pinhas Lavon, M.K., arrived back yesterday to an emotional greeting by his supporters and announced that he would break his silence only after election day. "My silence is not meant particularly to help Mapai's election campaign, but to avoid confusing an immediate issue such as the elections with long-term aims," he declared.

The former Histadrut Secretary-General arrived from Rome by El Al Boeing together with Mrs. Lavon and his associate, Mr. Levi Yitzhak Hayerushalmi. He had been abroad for about six weeks.

As he stepped out of the plane he was greeted by applause from several hundred persons standing on the airport terrace. Waiting on the tarmac were Mr. Yona Kesse, M.K.; the Secretary of the Journalists Association, Mr. Moshe Ron; and another close supporter, Mr. Yona Yagol of the Histadrut Executive. Neither Mapai nor the Histadrut was officially represented.

Among some 300 persons at a reception in the airport terminal building were the heads of the "Besha'ar" group and large delegations from 15 settlements of Ihud Hakibbutzim — which were all formerly members of the Gordonia movement and Hever Hakvuzot. There was also an unofficial delegation of the staff committee of the Histadrut's Head Office, while outside the airport building stood a small group holding a banner which read: "Welcome to Pinhas Lavon from the Committee in Defence of Democracy."

Mr. Lavon was closely questioned by reporters but he either declined to answer or side-stepped the questions. He preferred not to reveal "at this juncture" the purpose of his trip abroad. He expressed his satisfaction with the decisions of the Cabinet and the Knesset approving the findings of the Ministerial Committee on the "Lavon affair."

Asked for whom he would vote, Mr. Lavon replied, "I will personally vote as my conscience tells me and in keeping with my concern for the future welfare of Israel public life." He stated that he had intended returning in time to participate in the special Knesset debate on the "affair" but ill-health prevented his doing so.

Did he think that he had been wronged by his party when it abstained in the special Knesset debate? He replied, "I consider that the wrong was done to Mapai itself."

Pinhas Lavon **coming out of the Boeing jet which brought him back home yesterday. He is shown accompanied (left to right) by Mrs. Lavon, Messrs. Y. Kesse, L.Y. Hayerushalmi and M. Ron.**

(Photo by Berea)

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The U.S. Army announced yesterday that three training divisions are being converted into combat formations to a move to strengthen conventional fire-power. They will be added to the Army's existing 14 combat divisions.

MAPAI — Mifleget Poalei Eretz Israel
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO MEET
Mr. PHILIP GILLON
who will speak in English
at HIAS HOUSE, BEERSHEBA
on Wednesday, August 9, at 9 p.m.
Please bring your friends.

VOTE
5
LIBERAL

To Our Beloved Friend
and Benefactor
BETTY DUBINER
Member of our Executive Board
and her husband
SAM DUBINER
heartfelt congratulations on the wedding of your daughter
DONNA
to
BENJAMIN WOLBERGER
Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis
ILANSHIL POLIO
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
Mordechai Ch. Stern

The Purchasing Power
of your Dollar is IL8.00 in Swiss Watches

TOPAZ
JEWELLERY SHOP
121 Hebrew University, TEL AVIV.

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi received yesterday Mr. Eliezer Doron, the Israel Ambassador to Chile.

The President also received Mr. Shlomo Arazi, President of the Israel Automobile Club.

•

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion yesterday received Professor Enrique Fabregat of Uruguay. The Premier also received Mr. Faris Hamdan, Chairman of the Baka'a el-Garbiya Local Council.

•

The Archbishop-designate of York, Dr. Donald Frederick Coggan, and Mrs. Coggan were yesterday luncheon guests of the Negev District Representative and Mrs. Yitzhak Vardimon at the HIAS House in Beersheba. After lunch, the Archbishop and Mrs. Coggan toured Beersheba with their hosts, returning in the evening to the Sheraton Hotel in Tel Aviv.

•

The Netherlands Ambassador on Monday invested Mr. Asaph Goor, Director of Horticulture in the Ministry of Agriculture, with the rank of an Officer in the Order of Orange Nassau, in recognition of his services with the Israeli display in the horticultural exhibition "Floriade 1960" in Rotterdam.

•

The American Ambassador, Mr. Walworth Barbour, was guest of honour at a reception given by the Israel-America Society's Haifa branch at the Rothschild Cultural Centre on Monday evening.

•

A reception in honour of the Alpha Omega Fraternity group and other visitors from the U.S. was given yesterday by the Rector of the Hebrew University, Prof. Yoel Racah.

•

The Mayor of Berne, Dr. E. Freimuller, yesterday called on the Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Eliezer Schechter.

•

Messrs. B. Herman and Z. Zak will give "My Job" talks at the Haifa Rotary Club, Appinger Hotel, 1 p.m. today.

•

The Managing Director of Rassco, Mr. Mordechai Stern, will address a public meeting, sponsored by the Liberal Party, at Beit Hahalutzot, Rehov Ibn Gabirol, Jerusalem, this evening at 8.30 on "The Struggle for a New Regime for the State."

•

BIRTH

LANDAU — To Esther (née Gettner) and Peter — a son, brother to Irith. Haifa, August 2, 1961.

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MARRIAGES

BIRKHAHN—COHN

The marriage was solemnized on August 8, 1961, at 18 Rehov Dubnov, Tel Aviv, between David Birkhahn, B.D.S., F.D.S., son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Joseph Birkhahn, Cork, Ireland, and Rina Frohha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Heinrich Cohn.

WOLBERGER—DUBINER

Some 1,000 guests last night attended the wedding at the Accadia Hotel, Herzliya, of Donna Dubiner, daughter of Mr. Sam Dubiner, the industrialist, to Mr. Benyamin Wolberger, son of Mr. Peasach Wolberger, the Tel Aviv food wholesaler. The reception was one of the season's social highlights.

•

MEMORIAL MEETING

The Jerusalem Branch of the Brit Ivrit Olamit yesterday held a memorial meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the death of Hemda Ben-Yehuda. Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, spoke about the deceased, and Moshe Hovav, of Kol Yisrael, read excerpts from her writings.

THE SECRETARIAT of Kibbutz Kfar Masaryk has filed a complaint with the District Health Office in Acre against the noxious smoke and gases emanating from the Acre steel combine. The steel plant's management told *Jlim* that it is seeking a solution to the problem.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

WEDNESDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: B.O.A.C. 309 from Teheran — 0855. El Al 306 from Nicosia — 1040. El Al 226 from Paris and N.Y. 1450. El Al 204 from New York, London and Amsterdam — 1745. El Al 408 from Vienna and Rome — 1840. El Al 316 from Istanbul — 1915. B.E.A. 264 from London, Rome and Athens — 2010. Alitalia 483 from Rome — 2015. Swissair 330 from Zurich and Athens — 2100. El Al 434 from Munich and Athens — 2140.

DEPARTURES: El Al 305 to Nicosia—0700. El Al 433 to Athens and Munich — 0800. TWA 901 to Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Paris and New York — 0840. El Al 231 to Rome, London and N. Y.—0900. B.O.A.C. 309 to Geneva, London and New York — 0910. Air France 135 to Rome and Paris — 1000. Olympic 909 to Athens — 1000. El Al 218 to Istanbul — 1300.

ISRAEL OPERA
OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Tel. 27766. Air-cooled Hall
Curtain rises 8.30 p.m.
CARMEN: Aug. 10
SAMSON & DELILAH: Aug. 10
LA TRAVIATA: Aug. 11
AIDA: Aug. 14

Nothing More Splendid Than Mother Earth—Titov

LONDON (AP).—Soviet astronaut Gherman Titov related yesterday that he had had "homesickness for the earth" while making his 25-hour space flight.

Interviewed by "Pravda" correspondents, he said:

"I knew that there was something in the nature of homesickness called nostalgia, but I found that there is also a homesickness for the earth. I don't know what it should be called, but it does exist.

"There is nothing more splendid in the world than Mother Earth on which one can stand, work and breathe the wind of the steppes."

Titov's account in "Pravda," reported by Moscow Radio, continued:

"I saw the fantastic sun and stars, the extraordinary, unearthly colours. The cosmos awaits its own painters and poets, and of course, scientists...

"The moon looked very much the same as it does from earth, but the stars were far brighter, and the sun was so brilliant I could not look on it."

He noted that he had seen the sun rise and set 17 times during his one-day trip.

"I slept during the flight according to programme." He added that he did not dream during the space sleep.

"It would have been possible to have circled the earth 17 times before now, but Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev insisted that the designers should reduce to a minimum the risk, not only to life, but to the health of the cosmonaut who would spend such a long time in outer space...

"I love this great man as a father, and I thought about him when I was out there in the expanses of the universe."

Titov also said the "conditions of weightlessness are good for working."

The Soviet newsmen described Titov as having an "almost bronze-coloured face, as if tanned by outer space."

On his return to earth, the account said, Titov was placed under strict supervision of doctors who found that "his pulse, breathing, blood pressure, everything was normal."

To the Heights On Their Own Two Feet

COURMAYEUR, Italian Alps (Reuter). — A Frenchman and an Italian have conquered the central pillar of the 15,781-foot Mont Blanc range, one of the most difficult climbs in the Alps, it was reported here yesterday.

Four men froze to death three weeks ago while trying to scale the pillar, which rises almost vertically for 3,300 feet.

Rockwell Man Held For Having Gun

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia (JNA). — An "admirer" of George Rockwell and follower of the American Nazi Party, Harry Connors, was arrested yesterday for possessing a gun.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Roger Williams said Connors, who is about 20, had an assortment of Swastika armbands in the trunk of his car when he was arrested for possession of what was described by city police as "a military sub-machinegun." The weapon is a German one of a type used by S.S. Panzer troops.

... and to the Bowels Of the Earth

TURIN (Reuter). — Ten Italians have turned cave dwellers in the Western Alps for a month to see how people react when cut off from the world deep inside a mountain.

Young scientists from Turin University have buried themselves 2,600 feet down in the Caudano Cavern between Cuneo and Mondovi, northwest Italy, near the French border.

They have a telephone to a base camp outside the cave, but intend to use it only in emergency. They want to live in complete isolation for a month.

They will make biological, physical and psychological observations, and think their experiences may also be useful for defence purposes by showing how a small community could live underground to escape atomic attack.

With the group are a few chickens and goats to see how animals behave in this strange environment.

The team is led by Professor Silvano Maletto, a zoologist, and includes chemists, physicists, microbiologists and physicians.

KENYATTA GOING TO NAIROBI NEXT WEEK

NAIROBI (UPI). — Former Mau Mau terrorist leader Jomo Kenyatta will be transferred to a new home in a Nairobi suburb some time next week as a free man, the Kenya Government announced yesterday.

The move to his Gatundu home will end nearly nine years of confinement by British authorities, seven of them in jail and two in detention at the remote wastelands village of Lodwar in northern Kenya. The Government said recently Kenyatta would be taken to Gatundu, but mentioned no time.

Defence Minister A. C. C. Swann said that as a precautionary measure the exact day of Kenyatta's release would not be disclosed until he is installed in his new home.

Mr. Swann said stiff security measures will be enforced to keep crowds away and to protect Kenyatta from possible assassination. "I'm taking no chances of a second Lumumba in Kenya," he said.

At the same time, he said the Land Freedom Army, many of whose members come from the Kikuyu tribe that fostered Mau Mau, was officially outlawed yesterday.

Mr. Swann described the army activities as "gangsterlike" and their goal to seize land in Kenya, especially that belonging to Europeans. He said the organization had no political motives and no connection with Communism.

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

• **Theatre:** —

Habimah: "Julius Caesar," Edison, 9 p.m.

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea, Swimming, Dancing & Orch. every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night.

Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24498/99/90.

• **Drink & Dance:**—

Relax and have a good time at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too.

• **Tours:** —

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily, Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem, Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning And Witness" Sundays to Thursdays, 8 to 6 Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1.

Conducted tours at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m. (Hebrew), 11 a.m. (English). Lobby of the out-patient clinic. Bus No. 19.

Full Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily from the Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• **New Israeli Films:**—

Daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon till 1 p.m.

• **Exhibitions:**—

Jerusalem Art Gallery, 6 Rehov David Hamelech: Israel in all its Shades. The public is invited. Daily 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-8 p.m. Saturdays 11.30 a.m.-1.30 p.m.; 7-11 p.m.

Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 28539. Exhibition of paintings by David Sharir. Daily: 9-1, 4-7, 9-11.

Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibition on the occasion of the Third World Congress of Jewish Studies. New finds from the Judean Desert; "Cave of the Treasure"; Gold Treasure from Caesarea; Exhibit of the month, Pontius Pilate inscriptions from Caesarea, 9-1, 3-6.

Bezalel National Museum: Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Political advice — Honoré Daumier, 96 lithographs from the Museum's collection. ceramics, an aesthetic cross-section; Zoo-scapes—Elsa Bukt (URA); Wood-cuts from the Museum's collection. Drawings — David Hendler, 9-1, 2.30-5.

Bezalel Art Library: Motifs and forms in ancient ceramics. "Israel Today" permanent exhibition. Binyanei Ha'uma, 10-1, 4-6.

• **Tour:**—

Jerusalem Biblical Tour: 8 a.m.—1 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Dine and Dance:**—

Casba Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu, international Cuisine. Lunch ILA. Aperitif. Dinner Dance. Tel. 42617. Open from 12 p.m. to 3 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem: exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23972.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349. New International Show.

"Pagoda" Restaurant. Exclusive, 317 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 42516.

• **Savyon:** —

For dancing & international atmosphere the JET CLUB. Avia Hotel—Savyon, Israel's newest, most attractive. Sherut from Tel Aviv by Kopel Tours.

• **Tours:** —

Moetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Wednesday, 9 a.m. from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Ariosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21911.

• **Tourist Service:** —

Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26826, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m.-7 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** —

Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:**—

Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass., Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1; closed, Sat., 10-1.

Ancient Glass. Pre-historic finds in coastal region. Museum Ha'aretz, 1-8.

Tel Aviv Museum:

1) Dizengoff House, Rothschild Blvd. From the Museum's permanent collection of 19th and 20th century masters. Collection of Israeli artists. Daily 10-1, 4-7; Fri. & Sat., 10-1.

2) Rubinstein Pavilion, Tarsat Blvd. 200 selected graphic prints by Picasso, daily 10-1, 4-7; Fri., 10-1; Sat., 6-10 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Yiddish Theatre:** —

Joseph Buloff troupe: "Tevya and his Seven Daughters," Ora.

• **Exhibitions:** —

Works by the late painter Menachem Shemi (Shmidt), Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7.

Art Gallery: Paintings, Woodcuts, Sculptures. Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7, Saturdays, 10-1 only.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, by public request re-display of 20 of the best items as shown on the "Opening Exhibition," 10-1, 4-7.

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PARDESS HANNA

• **Theatre:** —

Ohel: "Haketuba," 8.30.

NAHAL ALEXANDER

• **Fishermen's Club:**—

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50 Said Killed In Ruanda Feud

USUMBURA, Ruanda-Urundi (Reuter). — At least 50 persons have been killed and scores of huts destroyed in renewed fighting between Bahutu and Watutsi tribes in the Kigali region of this Belgian trusteeship territory, it was reported here yesterday.

Sporadic fighting began last week when the Bahutus clashed with their former overlords, the giant Watutsis whose king, Kigera V, they deposed last January to form a republican government.

The situation is now reported calmer.

The Bahutu government was recently discharged by Belgium — which had given the January coup its blessing — because of its failure to form a government in Ruanda in which all political parties would be represented. The Bahutus make up 85 per cent of the population of Ruanda, one of the two territories comprising the trusteeship.

The U.N. had recommended the formation of more representative governments in both territories prior to general elections in September followed by independence next year. Reports received here said about 4,000 refugees have left the Kigali region to seek shelter in Catholic missions and schools.

In 1959, several hundred persons were killed during clashes between the two tribes.

Nkrumah and Tito Urge Arms Control

BELGRADE (UPI). — Ghana President Nkrumah and Yugoslav President Tito yesterday called for a "constructive" approach to general disarmament under an effective international control.

A communique issued at the end of Dr. Nkrumah's five-day visit to this country expressed the hope that the September 1 meeting here of non-committed nations will play an important role in reducing international tension.

The arms race has achieved dangerous proportions, the statement said, and agreement must be reached for general and complete disarmament under effective international control. However, any initial disarmament, even if limited, might facilitate such an agreement, the communique said.

Dr. Nkrumah and Marshal Tito also expressed their sympathy and support for the "anti-colonial and peace-loving forces of the world" — mentioning specifically Tunisians, Algerians and Congolese — and blamed "ruthless measures" taken to preserve colonialism as constituting a graver threat to peace than nationalist fighters.

The communique was published after Dr. Nkrumah's departure to Austria for a day's unofficial visit. He has already visited the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. Following his Vienna visit, Dr. Nkrumah will today fly to Bucharest and then to Peking.

Chinese Actor, Mei Lan-Fang, Dead

TOKYO (AP).—Mei Lan-fang, who beguiled emperors and commissars alike with his willowy grace as a heroine of Peking opera, died yesterday in a Peking hospital.

The New China News Agency reported that the famous actor of "Tan" or female roles in Peking Opera, died of heart disease. Premier Chou En-lai, who as a youth played the same kind of roles, came to his bedside during his illness.

The 67-year-old impersonator became a national hero when he refused to perform before the Japanese conquerors of China during World War II. When the military commanders insisted, he grew a moustache which made it impossible for him to play his female roles.

Born in Kiangsu Province to a family of renowned actors, he was trained as a boy by his musician uncle, Yu Tien. He made his professional debut at the age of 12. The delicacy of his acting in the stylized opera and the control he exercised of his voice in the high-pitched parts he was called on to play made him the idol of China in the 1920s and 30s.

Early in his career he gave a command performance before the emperor. In 1932, he visited Moscow and won new triumphs.

When the Japanese invaded China, he went into hiding in Hong Kong. With the fall of the British island he moved to Shanghai.

Mei—his real name was He Ming—was idolized by Nationalists and Communists alike. Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung were among his admirers. When the Communists captured the mainland in 1949, they heaped honours and high positions on him. He represented them abroad on a number of occasions. He joined the Communist Party and became a Deputy to the People's Congress.

Galante, Historian Of Turkish Jewry, Dies

ISTANBUL (INA). — Abraham Galante, Turkish historian, has died here at the age of 88.

Professor Galante wrote 50 books, mostly histories of the Jews of Turkey and the Middle East. He also served as History Professor at Istanbul University and was at one time a member of the Turkish Parliament.

Russia Deports W. German Newsman

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The Soviet Union yesterday expelled a West German correspondent, Botho Kirsch, of the moderate left-wing "Frankfurter Rundschau," German sources said.

He was accused of "systematically slandering Soviet policy and the leading personalities of the Soviet Union."

Technion Host At Mechanics Parley

A world conference on mechanics, sponsored by the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, will be held at the Technion next year with scientists from 16 countries expected to attend, the Technion announced yesterday.

The subject of the two-week conference, which will open on April 30, will be the second-order effects in elasticity, plasticity and fluid dynamics.

Buchman, MRA Founder, Dies

FREUDENSTADT, West Germany (Reuter). — Dr. Frank Buchman, founder of the Moral Rearmament Movement, died here on Monday night, aged 83.

The Moral Rearmament Movement claims famous world statesmen among its adherents. It has been prominent in post-war years as an anti-Communist organization.

An American-born Lutheran minister of Swiss descent, Dr. Buchman's career and his movement aroused much controversy.

In 1938 he inaugurated in London a campaign for a world-wide spiritual revival to prevent war. At that time he was leader of what he was known as the "Oxford Group." Its members used to stand up in public to confess the shortcomings of their past lives.

Dr. Buchman declared in 1936 — "Thank God for a man like Adolf Hitler who built a front line of defence against the anti-Christ of Communism."

One of the stated aims of Moral Rearmament is to reconcile capital and labour and abolish class war. The movement has both prominent businessmen and trade unionists in its ranks.

A warm supporter of Dr. Buchman was West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

327, 256.4, 249 & 220 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.15 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Mozart: Symphony in D major K.136 (Salzburg Symphony No. 1); Kodaly: "Hary Janos" Suite (Conductor: Antal Dorati); Gershwin: Rhapsody in Blue (Conductor & Soloist: Leonard Bernstein); Debussy: "Clair de Lune." 12.00 Musical Miniatures. 12.30 French Lesson. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.59 Opening. 5.05 Announcements. 5.15 "Guest Artist" Mariane Wreschner (Pianist from Switzerland); Mendelssohn: Two Songs without words; Duri Siaim: Allegro; Bloch: "Nirvana"; Smetana: "Slepicka." 5.35 Hebrew Language Corner. 5.50 Recordings of the "Kol Yisrael" Symphony Orchestra. Dittersdorf: Symphony in C major (Conductor: George Singer); Verdi: Score from "Otello" — act four (Conductor: Michael Taube, Soloists: Rene Koren — Soprano, Esther Nadiv—Mezzo-Soprano); Kilepper: Four Rumanian Dances (Conductor: Alexander Tarakij). 6.30 Youth for the Agriculturalist. 7.15 The Trial Report. 7.45 Announcements. 7.50 The Radio Magazine. 7.55 "The Violin & the Dance." A series of programmes about the dance in the Violin Literature, performed by David Leiniken (Violin) and Talma Vogel-Cohen (Piano) (Fifth progr.) 8.25 Requests for Songs and Dances. 8.50 Bible Reading, Job, chaps. 37 & 38. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Election Campaign. 10.15 "Symphonic Dances" German; Three Dances from "Nell Gwyn" Mozart: Six Dances; Ponchielli: "Dance of the Hours," from "La Gioconda"; Brahms: Five Hungarian Dances. 10.57 "A Moment of Poetry." 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

460, 422 & 202.7 M.

Commercial Programme: 3.59 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists presented by Y. Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tune and Melody. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.05 New Records. 6.17 "Why Not?" with Emil Stern (Piano). 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 The Stock Market. 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Entertainment. 61." 10.15 "From the Newsroom." 10.17 "Nationa" Songs. 10.43 Quiet Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.30 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.28-7.15 a.m. 1.30-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.2 M.): Programme to the U.K. 10.15 News. 10.25 "I Want to Know." 10.45 News headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 "I Want to Know." 7.10 From the Federation. 7.15 News Headlines and Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME

(216, 225 and 235 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Songs at Your Request. 6.40 Star of the Evening. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Encore". 7.30 Legends. 8.00 "Jazz Club." 8.30 "Army's Diary." 8.45 Military Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Merry Rhythm." 9.30 "Unknown Episodes." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (19.44, 16.77 & 13.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News, News Comment. In the Jewish World.

Cables in Brief

NIEMOELLER. — Martin Niemoeller, German Evangelical Church leader, was still unconscious yesterday morning, more than 12 hours after the car crash that killed his wife and their housekeeper in Southern Jutland. Niemoeller, 69, suffered severe head injuries and a great loss of blood when the car he was driving crashed into a tree.

REPELLENT. — *The U.S. Army is issuing a new insect repellent, called Deet, which it claims will drive off most mosquitoes, fleas, chiggers, ticks, flies and gnats. The greaseless substance is said to work when a man is dripping with driving rain or sweating in tropical heat.*

STRIKE. — Britain's 74,000 Post Office engineers yesterday began a nation-wide overtime ban which threatened television and ratio transmissions and possible delays in home and overseas communications.

FIRE. — Fire raged through a district of Sebinkarahisar, north-east Turkey, on Monday night, destroying more than 435 buildings, including shops, houses, hotels, the post office and police headquarters. No casualties have been reported.

ELECTIONS. — The Dominican Republic has called on the Organization of American States to send technicians to the island to survey the legal and practical requirements for free elections, it was learned yesterday.

SEASIDE. — Gales swept the coasts around Britain yesterday, emptying the crowded holiday beaches and sending shipping scurrying for shelter.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM

3.30, 7, 9

CHEN: Speak to Me of Love
EDEN: Where the Boys Are
EDISON: Forgive Me Daughter
HABIMAH: The League of Gentlemen (3.30, 7, 9.15)
JERUSALEM: The Buccaneer
OR GIL: Inside the Mafia
ORNA: The Canadians
ORION: The Magnificent Seven
RON: Adventures of Joselito
SEMADAR: Ce Corps Tant Desiree
STUDIO: The Best Years of Our Lives (4, 8)
TEL OR: Tirez sur le pianiste.
ZION HALL: Elmer Gantry

TEL AVIV

4, 7.30, 9.30

ALLENBY: Next to No Time
ARMON DAVID: The Long Arm
BEN YEHUDA: The Big Chance (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30)
CHEN: Le bois des amants (4, 7.15, 9.30)
DAN: The Thief of Baghdad
EDEN: Four Girls (4, 7.15, 9.15)
ESTHER: Two Loves
GAT: Wild Strawberries (7.30, 9.30)
HOD: The Most Wonderful Years of Life
MAXIM: Ni vu... Ni connu
MIGDALOR: Murder at 45 RPM
MOGRABI: Pepe (6.45, 9.30)
OPHIR: Spartacus (4, 8)
ORION: L'Ambitieuse
PARIS: School for Scoundrels
PEER: Left, Right and Centre
SHDEROT: The Apartment (4, 7.15, 9.30)
TAMAR: Not Wanted on Voyage (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30)
TCHELET: The Virgin Spring (7.30, 9.30)
TEL AVIV: The Big Show
YARON: The World of Suzie Wong
ZAMIR: Sapphire
ZAFON: Can-Can (7, 9.30)
RAMAT GAN: Upstairs and Downstairs (7.30, 9.30)

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: Sanctuary
ARMON: Sleeping Beauty (3.45, 5.30, 7.30)
ATZMON: Ocean's 11
CHEN: Les Vieux de la Ville (4, 6.45, 9)
EN DOR: Il Corsado della Mesa Luna (6.45, 9)
GAL, OR: The Fast and the Furious
MAY: It Started in Naples
MIRON: Mannequins de Paris
MORIAH: Operation Bullshine
ORAH: The Grass is Greener
ORION: The Virgin Spring
ORLY: The Great Impostor (6.45, 9)
PEER: Le Capitaine (4, 6.45, 9.10)
TAMAR: The Night Fighters.

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HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 68266.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hilberstat, 32 Hanivi'im, 26788. Dr. Eerrad, 89 Jaffa, 22557. Dr. Sher, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Carman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Ariosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374.

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VOTE

Soviet Communist Programme (IV)

VICTORY OVER CAPITALISM

Following is the fourth instalment of the text of the draft third programme of the Soviet Communist Party, as translated into English by Tass, and published last week:

The experience of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies has confirmed the accuracy of Lenin's thesis that the class struggle does not disappear in the building of socialism. The general development of the class struggle within the Socialist countries in conditions of successful Socialist construction leads to consolidation of the position of the Socialist forces and weakens the resistance of the remnants of the hostile classes. But this development does not follow a straight line. Changes in the domestic or external situation may cause the class struggle to intensify in specific periods. This calls for constant vigilance in order to frustrate in good time the designs of hostile forces within and without, who persist in their attempts to undermine people's power and sow strife in the fraternal community of Socialist countries.

Nationalism is the chief political and ideological weapon used by the international reaction and the remnants of the domestic reactionary forces against the unity of the Socialist countries. Nationalist sentiments and national narrow-mindedness do not disappear automatically with the establishment of the Socialist system. Nationalist prejudice and survivals of former national strife are a province in which resistance to social progress may be most protracted and stubborn, bitter and insidious.

Socialist Patriotism

The Communists consider it their prime duty to educate working people in a spirit of internationalism, Socialist patriotism and intolerance of all possible manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism. Nationalism is harmful to the common interests of the Socialist community and, above all, the people of the country where it obtains, since isolation from the Socialist camp holds up that country's development, deprives it of the advantages deriving from the world Socialist system and encourages the imperialist powers to make the most of the nationalist tendencies for their own ends. Nationalism can gain the upper hand only where it is not consistently combated.

The Marxist-Leninist internationalist policy and determined efforts to wipe out the survivals of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism are an important condition for the further consolidation of the Socialist community. Yet, while they oppose nationalism and national egoism, Communists always show utmost consideration for the national feelings of the masses.

The world Socialist system is advancing steadfastly towards decisive victory in its economic competition with capitalism. It will shortly surpass the world capitalist system in aggregate industrial and agricultural production. Its influence on the course of social development in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism is growing more and more.

The magnificent edifice of the new world being built by the heroic labours of the free peoples on vast areas of Europe and Asia is a prototype of new society, of the future of all mankind.

4. CRISIS OF WORLD CAPITALISM

Imperialism has entered the period of decline and collapse. The inexorable process of decay has seized capitalism from top to bottom — its economic and political system, its politics and ideology. Imperialism has forever lost its power over the bulk of mankind. The main content, main trend and main features of the historical development of mankind are being determined by the world Socialist system, by the forces fighting against imperialism, for the Socialist reorganization of society.

World War I and the October Revolution ushered in the general crisis of capitalism. The second stage of this crisis developed at the time of World War II and the Socialist revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries. World capitalism has now entered a new, third stage of that crisis, the principal feature of which is that its development was not due to a world war.

The breakaway from capitalism of more and more countries; the weakening of imperialist positions in the economic competition with socialism; the breakup of the imperialist colonial system; the intensification of imperialist contradictions with the development of state-monopoly capitalism and the growth of militarism; the mounting internal instability and decay of capitalist economy evidenced by the increasing inability of capitalism to make full use of the productive forces (low rates of production growth, periodic crises, continuous underloading of production plant, and chronic unemployment); the mounting struggle between labour and capital; an acute intensification of contradictions within the world capitalist economy; and unprecedented growth of political reaction in all spheres, rejection of bourgeois freedoms and establishment of Fascist and despotic regimes in a number of countries, and the profound crisis of bourgeois policy and ideology — all these are manifestations of the general crisis of capitalism.

State Intervention

In the imperialist stage state-monopoly capitalism comes to the fore. The emergence and growth of monopolies leads to the direct intervention of the state, in the interests of the financial oligarchy, in the process of capitalist production. It is in the interest of the financial oligarchy that the bourgeois state institutes various types of regulations and resorts to the nationalization of some branches of the economy. World wars, economic crises, militarism and political upheavals have accelerated the development of monopoly capitalism into state-monopoly capitalism.

The oppression of finance capital keeps growing. Giant monopolies controlling the bulk of social production dominate the life of the nation. A handful of millionaires and multi-millionaires wield arbitrary power over the entire wealth of the capitalist world and make the life of entire nations mere small change in their selfish deals. The financial oligarchy is getting fabulously rich.

The state is becoming a committee for the management of the affairs of the monopoly bourgeoisie. The bureaucratization of the economy is rising steeply. State-monopoly capitalism combines the strength of the monopolies and that of the state into a single mechanism whose purpose is to enrich the monopolies, suppress the working-class movement and the national-liberation struggle, save the capitalist system and launch aggressive wars.

The proponents of social-democratism and revisionism are making out state-monopoly capitalism to be socialism. The facts give the lie to this contention. State-monopoly capitalism does not change the nature of imperialism. Far from altering the position of the principal classes in the system of social production, it widens the rift between labour and capital, between the majority of the nation and the monpolies.

Attempts at state regulation of the capitalist economy cannot eliminate competition and anarchy of production, cannot insure the planned development of the economy on a nation-wide scale because capitalist ownership and exploitation of wage-labour remain the basis of production. The bourgeois theories of "crisis-free" and "planned" capitalism have been laid in the dust by the development of contemporary capitalist economy. The dialectics of state-monopoly capitalism is such that instead of shoring up the capitalist system, as the bourgeoisie expects, it aggravates the contradictions of capitalism and undermines its foundations. State-monopoly capitalism is the fullest material preparation for socialism.

Lenin Corroborated

The new phenomena in imperialist development corroborate the accuracy of Lenin's conclusions on the principal objective laws of capitalism in its final stage and on its increasing decay. Yet this decay does not signify complete stagnation, a palsy of its productive forces and does not rule out growth of capitalist economy at particular times and in particular countries.

All in all, capitalism is increasingly impeding the development of the contemporary productive forces. Mankind is entering the period of a great scientific and technical revolution bound up with the conquest of nuclear energy, space exploration, the development of chemistry, automation and other major achievements of science and engineering. But the relations of production under capitalism are much too narrow for a scientific and technical revolution. Socialism alone is capable of effecting it and of applying its fruits in the interests of society.

(To be continued. Previous instalments appeared on August 6, 7 and 8.)

Readers' Letters

HOSPITAL TRANSPORT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a visitor to Israel, I have no right to comment on its internal problems but, as a student of medicine, I cannot withhold my opinion any longer. I have been appalled at the statements and attitudes of the Jerusalem Rabbinate with regard to the transport of staff personnel to the Hadassah Centre at Ein Karem.

When Rabbi Porush, a distinguished Doctor of Religion, no doubt, tells the Doctor of Medicine how many people are needed to "save a life," which supersedes the Sabbath Laws, I shudder with horror at the next possible step: Dr. Porush telling a family at their child's hospital bedside, on Saturday, that he has decided that the patient can take care of himself that day because it is the Sabbath and he does not allow the buses to drive the doctors, etc., to the hospital.

Yours, etc.
DAVID S. SCOTCH

Haifa, July 21.

LIFTS FOR SOLDIERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—There must be some way to help soldiers who try to get "lifts." They have very little money, no time (their leave often is counted in hours) and they may be the first in the line of fire if peace is not kept. Yet dozens of almost empty cars pass them, and very few stop to pick them up.

Drivers tell me they don't pick them up because they are afraid of accidents, in which case they would have to pay heavily for their kindness, the soldiers not being insured.

The soldiers should be insured and the average drivers influenced by gentle persuasion to do their duty towards the soldiers as they do towards us.

Yours, etc.
LOTTE EISENSTADT

Jerusalem, July 26.

EICHMANN TRIAL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — All the self-styled moralists and philosophers à la Mr. Gollancz and others who find fault with the Eichmann trial ought to be gathered together and forced to undergo just a tiny particle of that diabolical treatment we, the survivors of the concentration camps were driven and dragged through.

You can be sure that they would forever and a day lose all stomach for a display of their hypocritical big talk.

Yours, etc.,
JULIUS TOROK

Natanya, July 11.

JEWISH V.C.s

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is not correct to state that Petty Officer Gold is the only Jew to have received the Victoria Cross, (as reported in your issue of August 2).

During World War I there were to my knowledge at least two Jews who received the V.C. One was Cpl. Issy Smith, of Manchester, and the other was Lieut. Keysor, attached at the time to the Indian Army. I believe that there was a third, too, but I am unable to check this here.

Yours, etc.
N. I. MINDEL

Jerusalem, August 3.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat

Uncrowned King of the U.N.

Professor Fabregat with Mr. Ben-Gurion.

AMBASSADOR Fabregat prefers to be called "professor." Perhaps this is because it is closer to his heart to teach history than to make it. Nevertheless he has had his fair share of the latter too.

Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat, the son of Spanish immigrants, has served his country in many ways — as teacher, writer, Minister of Education and as travelling salesman for the idea of democracy.

As a member of UNSCOP he championed the idea of partition for Palestine together with his late Latin American colleague, Garcia Granados. Reminiscing about those days, he tells of a party which the High Commissioner gave in 1947 for the members of the Commission. Professor Fabregat asked the representative of the Mandatory Power his opinion on the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine. The High Commissioner laughed and said: "There have been 18 commissions so far which have tried to find a solution to the Palestine problem. Yours will be the nineteenth." — "I don't mind," retorted Fabregat, "but this will be the last." And he not only made this prediction — he also saw to it that it came true.

Fabregat has been Uruguay's permanent U.N. representative since 1947. He says: "The Palestine question and I reached the U.N. at the same time."

Amazon and Yarkon

In his spare time he translates Tennessee Williams into Spanish. He is a hi-fi fan and loves classical music as well as jazz. During World War II he broadcast daily from New York to Latin America where the Axis powers and the Democracies were engaged in a dramatic propaganda battle. At the same time he won an international contest for the best book on the Amazon.

"For seven years," he recalls, "I studied the Amazon, the biggest river in the world. And the other day I stood at the littlest river in the world, the Yarkon, and was even more impressed than by the majesty of the Amazon. Because the Yarkon is the only river I know which does not die in the sea. Seeing how it is made to paint the desert green, one feels the presence of God who is working through the hands of man."

Fabregat has been in Israel several times and has innumerable friends here, one of them David Ben-Gurion. Does he notice any changes? Well, some nine years ago, the municipality of Holon honoured him by naming a street after him. "At that time," says the professor, "the street suited the name of the town. It consisted of sand, two ropes and a street sign. I returned to "my street" last week. Now there are houses, people and greenery. Only my name can't be seen anymore. The leaves of a luxuriant tree cover the street sign completely."

African Tour

His present visit comes at the end of a tour through Africa which he made in his capacity of chairman of the U.N. Commission on Racial Discrimination. He has been to Ghana, the Congo, South Africa and Egypt and — in spite of his pro-Israel record — has been received by Nasser. He is full of praise for the Israeli experts whom he saw at work in Ghana.

At the U.N., though he represents a small power, the order of the alphabet seats him next to the U.S. and U.S.S.R. and makes him one of the most photographed diplomats. Now his U.N. assignment has come to an end. Two years ago, his party, the Colorados, lost the elections in Uruguay, for the first time in many decades. After 14 years the man who has become almost synonymous with the United Nations has been appointed Ambassador to Vienna.

"Please keep a place for me among your people," he says. "It will be my eternal pride that destiny made me dedicate these last 14 years to the cause of Israel. The colours of both your country and mine are blue and white. You in Israel and we in Uruguay stand for the same things. This is one of the reasons why I never feel a stranger here."

BENNO WEISER

MUSICAL DIARY

The Fourth Zimriya

THE Fourth Zimriya has concluded with a marathon record to its credit. After a Gala Opening Concert at the Mann Auditorium on Wednesday, July 26, another Gala Concert was held the following day at the Binyanei Haoomah in Jerusalem, in the presence of the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, and members of the Cabinet, in which 15 choirs from eight countries participated. Joined by 26 local choirs, over 2,000 singers gave all in all 12 official performances heard by audiences totalling some 30,000. Concerts were given from Kiryat Gat and Ashkelon in the south, to the Valley of Jezreel and Ein Hashofet in the north, with a special programme for the Defence Forces.

Apart from the official schedule, some thirty concerts were given in as many kibbutzim, where no figures for audiences are available since there was no sale of tickets. As its finale, the Zimriya gave three simultaneous performances on August 6: in two public parks in Tel Aviv and in a central location in Jaffa, with an estimated public of 20,000-25,000.

It speaks highly for the organisers of the Zimriya that everything went according to schedule (only the Ramle performance had to be cancelled because of a big election meeting on the same night), and nothing happened to mar the harmonious atmosphere which prevailed throughout these twelve days. New experience has been gathered, new material has been heard, new friendships cemented, programmes and ideas exchanged.

We hope that the visiting singers enjoyed their stay in Israel and that our local choirs learned much from hearing the fine singing of the visitors. Lovely and varied folk-music has been heard and perhaps some of our Israeli composers and arrangers have gathered ideas for effective settings of tunes for mixed choirs — of which there is still a great dearth here. The Zimriya Committee should encourage and commission such score writing. A continued link with the visiting groups could be maintained between this and the next Zimriya (in 1964), if the Committee were to receive from time to time appropriate scores for inclusion in local repertoires.

Regrettably, no provision was made for some of the outstanding choirs to give special concerts of their own. It would have been important and valuable to have had an evening set aside when all participants could have been invited guests to listen to a special performance of Gary Bertini's "Rinat" Choir. This would have made our visitors acquainted with the best of our contemporary choral writing (Ben-Haim, Partos, Seter, Avidom, Admon, Amiran, Lavry, Alexander, Braun) in exemplary presentation.

Tribute must be paid to Mr. Aharon Propes and the Government Tourist Corporation Special Events Department for their initiative in organizing this feast of music.

YOHANAN BOEHM

MARGINAL COMMENT

SADLY AMUSING

By Sraya Shapira

PROPAGANDA pamphlets are usually boring, but "Who Benefits from Anti-Semitism" by Sami Hadawi, published by the Arab Information Centre in New York, is sadly amusing. It cites Dr. Judah Magnes to support the thesis that Zionism increases anti-Semitism, and Jon Kimche to prove that Hitler's anti-Semitism engendered the big wave of immigration to Palestine in the '30s. Who benefits from anti-Semitism? — "Not the Arabs, not the individual Jew, but political Zionism and its off-spring Israel."

★

THE art of pamphleteering, Arab Information Office style, does not require logic or facts. Truncated quotations are enough. Dov Joseph's "The Faithful City" is called to witness that the former Military Governor of Jerusalem had found no trace of feeling against Jews, comparable to anti-Semitism, among the Arabs of Palestine. But, the pamphlet ignores Dr. Joseph's subsequent remark to the effect that "when there was no political agitation or religious incitement by fanatics, we lived together on terms of amity."

★

GENTLE distortion is practised with full oriental suavity. A footnote in "Both Sides of the Hill" about illegal immigration is quoted as saying that it "gave" the Jews a great moral weapon. The Kimche brothers noted in this book that "the so-called illegal immigration had proved to be a great moral weapon." The difference in meaning is significant. Erskine Childers, the non-reflecting pro-Arab British journalist (also quoted) develops the point by saying "Zionism deliberately arranged" that the plight of Hitler's victims be known to the world. The fact was, of course, that the Jews in Palestine had no interest whatsoever in exacerbating relations with Britain by opposing refugees to warships — they were interested in giving the refugees shelter as quietly as possible. But warships did prevent the landing of some ships; and the fact, when known abroad, could not produce a favourable effect on the mind of thinking people.

A thinking person, to our mind, is a person who inquires what other solution to a problem could be proposed if the obvious one is denied by the circumstances. Even Mr. Childers agrees that Jews were in a sorry plight under Hitler; but he does not relate illegal immigration to Hitler's persecution. What did he expect the Jews to do when every frontier was closed to them? To die conveniently somewhere else in order to save the Administration of Palestine trouble?

★

THE Arab Information Centre in New York carefully refrains from printing in its pamphlets any of the cartoons appearing daily in the Egyptian press, which portray Israelis in a way that would have made Streicher green with envy. Every Israeli, whether the cartoon purports to show this country's leaders, or simply represents the idea of Israel, is drawn in "Stuermer" style with a big, beak-like nose, sometimes adorned with a Trotsky-like beard. One often wonders if the Egyptian cartoonists are Germans, or if they are simply Nazi-trained. Egyptians, after all, are Semites themselves.

★

PAMPHLETS are not read much nowadays. Their era was the end of the eighteenth century in western Europe, when they paved the way for the French Revolution. Today pamphlets are only an indication of the line of reasoning which a propaganda machine adopts. From those few of its publications which good friends in the U.S. have cared to send us, it would appear that the Arab Information Centre has little recourse to truth. Sami Hadawi (again), in discussing "German reparations, versus Israeli confiscations," fails to hint at the repeated Israeli proposals to repay refugees for their abandoned property. And, certainly, Arab propaganda fails to hint at the most important factor: that the Arab states vie among themselves in preparing what they would like to be "a final blow" against Israel.

Tel Aviv, August 9.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

SUMMING-UP

As the Eichmann trial enters its summing up, Hatsofe (National Religious) writes that the final verdict, no matter how severe, cannot atone for the horrors conjured up in Court during the lengthy hearings, but may in a measure alert the world to the menace of such deeds and deprive their perpetrators of the excuse that they were "acting under orders."

Basically, writes Ha'aretz (non-party), the tragic Schuhmacher case is a family quarrel, and if Chief Rabbi Nissim succeeds in conciliating the parties concerned by a *halakhic* ruling, there can be no better solution. Yet it must be borne in mind that grandfather Shtarkes could never have effected the successful kidnapping and prolonged concealment of the boy by his own efforts: for that, a countrywide underground is necessary. And so, even if a family reconciliation does take place, the police should not give up their efforts to identify those who have violated the law.

Haboker (Liberal) also calls for an exhaustive investigation and for all the lawbreakers to be brought to court.

Space Race

The same paper, together with Al Hamishmar (Mapam) and Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda), has nothing but unstinted praise for the latest Soviet cosmic achievement. But all these papers are careful to weigh this success against the failure of East and West to "come down to earth" on political questions which continue to bedevil human relations and keep mankind in the thrall of a nuclear war.

Davar (Histadrut) nails as vicious and tendentious the unbridled incitement unleashed by certain political parties about the Government's Popular Housing scheme, and denies the charge that it was intended to raise the land lease rate by several hundred per cent and that the owners of these homes would eventually be reduced to the status of sub-tenancy.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, writes Herut, has stated that Jerusalem is an integral part of Israel. But he has forgotten to mention that half of the nation's capital is in the hands of the enemy, that the Wailing Wall and the holy places are inaccessible to us even though there is an agreement, and that most of the foreign powers do not recognise Jerusalem as the State's capital. This is so because the Prime Minister and his party agreed to the city's internationalization at the United Nations, and will continue so long as that party runs the State's affairs.

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PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1959 AND 31st DECEMBER 1960

LIABILITIES	31st Dec. 1959 £	31st Dec. 1960 £
CAPITAL Authorised	5,000,000	5,000,000
Issued and fully paid	1,089,782	1,299,708
SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT	—	4,920,128
GENERAL AND CONTINGENCIES RESERVES	5,000,000	7,000,000
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	2,707,640	2,853,663
INSURANCE FUNDS	66,747,835	71,745,554
3½% DEBENTURE STOCK	425,699	409,585
PROVISION FOR OUTSTANDING CLAIMS	18,542,399	19,818,390
MORTGAGES ON PROPERTIES OVERSEAS	465,990	783,036
CREDITORS AND CREDIT BALANCES (including proposed dividend, provisions and revenue reserves)	7,857,617	7,499,598
	103,786,943	116,381,639

ASSETS	31st Dec. 1959 £	31st Dec. 1960 £
INVESTMENTS (less reserves)	86,718,284	99,442,579
CURRENT ASSETS		
Debtors and Debit Balances	11,784,891	12,275,989
Cash on deposit, in hand and on current account	4,283,767	4,663,071
NOTE		
There are contingent liabilities in respect of joint guarantees with other companies, policies of Subsidiary Companies guaranteed and uncalled capital on shares held.		
	103,786,943	116,381,639

ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1959 AND 31st DECEMBER 1960

Balance of last year's Account		2,299,794		2,707,640
Interest, Dividends, Rent (gross) and other Income		2,049,958		2,417,313
Life, Capital Redemption and Marine Insurance Profits		—		228,000
Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Profits		220,801		—
Transferred from Investment Inner Reserve		—		4,000,000
Transferred from United Kingdom Taxation and other Reserves		—		750,000
NOTE				
Profits and Losses on the realisation of Investments have been transferred to Investment Inner Reserve.		4,669,353		10,099,953
Interest on Debenture Stock (less Income Tax)		9,356		8,979
United Kingdom Taxes		600,000		600,000
Taxes overseas and Expenses not charged to other Accounts		194,085		199,189
Provisions and Reserves		350,000		75,000
Fire and Accident Insurance Losses		—		250,500
Accident Insurance Losses		286,949		—
Contribution to Phoenix Assurance Group Pension Fund		—		2,000,000
Capitalization of Profits in accordance with Scheme of Arrangement		94,783		—
Transfer to General Reserve		—		2,000,000
Proposed Dividend (less Income Tax)		716,661		900,065
Balance carried forward		2,707,640		2,853,663
		4,669,353		10,099,953

We have prepared the above Abridged Consolidated Balance Sheets as at 31st December 1959 and 31st December 1960 and the Abridged Consolidated Profit and Loss Accounts for the years 1959 and 1960 from the annual Accounts of Phoenix Assurance Company Limited certified by the Auditors of the Company, Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris & Co., Chartered Accountants, and Messrs. Spain Bros. & Co., Chartered Accountants, in accordance with the provisions of the United Kingdom Companies Act, 1948.

SOMEKH, CHAIKIN, CITRON & CO.
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

Tel Aviv, 19th July, 1961.

Israel Profit and Loss Accounts for the Years Ended 31st December 1959 and 31st December 1960

CREDIT	1959	1960	1959	1960
	IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.
Profit transferred from Fire, Burglary and other Accounts			—	36,055
Interest Received	969	1,217		
Less Interest Paid	97	106	792	1,111
Profit on redemption of Securities			—	1,306
Balance of Loss transferred to Head Office Account			14,206	—
			15,078	37,355

DEBIT	1959	1960
	IL.	IL.
Loss transferred from Fire, Burglary and other Accounts	13,078	—
Income Tax Paid	—	13,940
Balance of Profit transferred to Head Office Account	—	14,413
	15,078	37,355

We have audited the above Profit and Loss Accounts with the relative documents and records which have been produced to us for audit purposes by The Palestine Insurance Agencies Limited, the Agents of Phoenix Assurance Company Limited in Israel. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required from the above named Agents. The figures appertaining to the reinsurance effected abroad in connection with the business of the Agency in Israel have not been included in the above Accounts. Subject to the foregoing remark, in our opinion the above Profit and Loss Accounts are properly drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the Company's business in Israel during the years 1959 and 1960 according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the records of the Agents in Israel.

SOMEKH, CHAIKIN, CITRON & CO.
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

Tel Aviv, 19th July, 1961.

GENERAL AGENTS IN ISRAEL:
PALESTINE INSURANCE AGENCIES LTD. 93 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv.

English Teaching Experiment

Noisy Response to Spoken Tenses Leads to Impressive Success

By MARJA WOLSKA
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HARVARD Instructor, now residing in Petah Tikva: "We don't teach tenses; we have them speak tenses."

12-year-old sabra, reading from blackboard (second week's exposure to written English): "The seats are in a train."

Israeli teacher pointing to cartoon (—and tackling a formidable challenge to any student of English): "These are three teeth."

To anyone who has wrestled with the problem of learning a second language — to say nothing of a second alphabet —the experiment just ending at Yad Lebanim in Petah Tikva will be most impressive.

At the invitation of the Ministry of Education, four American instructors from Harvard University have been supervising the instruction of about 60 Israeli children (eleven and twelve years old, next year's sixth-graders). Actual instruction is by 60 selected Israeli teachers from all over the country — from kibbutzim as well as State schools, and including five Arab teachers. The four-week experiment involves two hours of classwork with the children, followed by analysis and evaluation by the teachers. The classroom, large and hot, looks out upon the green lawns of Yad Lebanim. Since it contains as many teachers as students — and since the teachers are also students — it can be noisy.

The approach is the "Graded Direct Method," meaning basically one goes from the easy to the more complicated, and that "difficulties are graded." It is the exact opposite of starting with grammar and abstractions: it is learning as young children start to learn their first language. The method was developed by Professor I. A. Richards (at Harvard since 1944, before that, England). His academic career led from literary criticism through semantics to the problems of teaching a second language. Professor Richards is a proponent of "Basic English," the notion of using a simple and limited vocabulary; he has published an abridged edition of Plato's "Republic" in Basic English, and during the War taught English to a thousand members of the Chinese Navy. His books "Arabic Through Pictures" and "First Steps in Reading Arabic" have, incidentally, been used by the Ministry of Education in Baghdad.

Graded Direct Method

This year's project grew out of a 10-day experiment last year in Jerusalem, also conducted jointly by the Ministry of Education and the organization "Language Research, Inc." of Harvard University. Eighty gifted immigrant children from Oriental countries were given an introductory course in English in the Graded Direct Method.

When it was over, 69 of the students rated the method "Excellent" or "Very Good." The comments of the children themselves, pro, included these: "One learns in spite of oneself"..."No need to memorize, continually self-reviewing"..."Retention of material great." On the debit side were recorded the comments, "Not enough formal grammar"..."Equipment too expensive for Israel."

The main purpose at Yad Lebanim is the training of teachers rather than children. The pupils are, in a sense, the "equipment" of the teachers, and a different instructor stands before the class every five minutes or so — a difficulty not encountered in the normal classroom.

Another problem — and a fairly typical Israeli one — was that much of the equipment specially sent from America was impounded by Customs; by the time the course was nearly half through it had still not been released for use. Abba Eban's difficulties, it seems, are no less than the average citizen's.

And equipment is essential to this method. Film strips, projectors, recordings, a special "hand recorder," cartoons and printed matter are carefully "graded" to accompany the growing vocabulary. In other words, the class is taught the phrase "This is a house" by means of a short film about a house, by recorded voices of both a man and a woman explaining that "This is a house," by a projected cartoon of a house with the teacher speaking the same sentence, by a small model of a house held in the teacher's hand to make the same point. The media change; the words continue to be spoken: by the children in unison, by individuals, by the changing teachers. The ideas become more complicated: "She will walk to the door" (a child chosen from the class does this), "She is walking to the door," "She has walked to the door."

Then there is reading, with the teacher at an old-fashioned blackboard; and writing, with children handing in paper-work. Here the principle is "controlled letter intake" — that is, the entire alphabet is not given at once, but only selected letters. Reading material is "graded" to use only the letters the children have learned at any given time, just as the oral work is "graded" for each step of the vocabulary.

In the official language of the project, (Title, "New Design in Elementary Second Language Teaching: Field Demonstration in the State of Israel and Evaluation"), the problems include the shortage of teachers competent in the language to be taught, the need for training in effective methods of instruction, the lack of adequate materials and equipment, the diverse language background of pupils, and others.

The purposes of the project are to demonstrate that "beginners can learn to speak simple English correctly even when teachers have little command of the language," that "diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds present more advantages than disadvantages at early stages of instruction by Graded Method Techniques," that "these sequenced materials are largely self-confirming for the learner," that "a combination of film, filmstrip, tape and record practice with native voice models will upgrade aural-oral performance in teachers as well as pupils," and others.

Three Years to Speak

The head of the contingent from Harvard is Dr. David Weinstein, who took his Ph.D. Language Education under Dr. Richards. He is an enthusiastic young man who speaks excellent Hebrew (this is his fourth visit here) although of course this is not used in his work with the children. "In three years they'll be able to speak English," says Dr. Weinstein of the children who will be exposed to this system. (The present project calls for the selection of 6 teachers at six Israeli schools to be given the necessary equipment by Harvard, for a sort of pilot experiment on a larger scale.) Dr. Weinstein speaks of the "language of definition" — whereby anyone with an adequate but simple vocabulary is able to express his ideas with his limited words — as contrasted with a "language of frequency," in which many words may be known, or at least taught, but few used.

"You have to speak before you can read, and read before you can write," he says. "It's easy to teach people to read; our object is to teach them to *speak*." This approach will be welcome in Israel, where students have presumably read Macbeth but cannot give street directions.

Of the month's living at Yad Lebanim which he and his three colleagues (including two women) are experiencing, he says, "Life here is really a la Peace Corps. We work from 6 in the morning till midnight."

The 60 Israeli teachers also seem a highly dedicated group. Specially chosen, they appear very different from the many local teachers who come in for criticism as being more interested in their extra-curricula tutoring than in their classroom work. During the post-class evaluation sessions they raise thoughtful questions:

Teacher: "The more words they know verbally, the fewer words they can read. Perhaps we should teach them more alphabet letters?"

Chorus of Teachers: "No! No!"

The progress of the children, too, is impressive. After all, it is vacation time. By some miracle of persuasion these children were convinced that it was a privilege to come in each morning for two hours of schoolwork!

Watching the ground covered, an adult observer might be tempted to decide that the secret of rapid learning is simply to be 12 years old. But it is necessary only to recall the English-comprehension level of most Israeli adolescents to know that just being young is not enough.

Then too: whether the method as such is as revolutionary as all that, or so different from that used by the better Israeli teachers, is a complex question. Certainly the care in preparation and the technical excellence of the material is notable. But the fact that these 60 teachers happen to be devoted and superior pedagogues is no doubt central to the pupils' progress.

Possibly the most impressive of all was a little girl of perhaps eleven, wearing huge spectacles and a big bow in her hair, who was not one of the invited children at all. She just lived in the neighbourhood, had heard about the programme, and came in each morning to sit in the back of the classroom. Following things attentively, she spoke the sentences aloud with the rest of the class: "The picture is in a frame on a cord on a wall... The rat has hairs on its nose..."

She asked one of the teachers to write out a phrase in English in her own copy book. It was one which bodes well for the future of Israeli youth: "Excuse me, please."

Spanish Women Still Can't Fight Bulls

By Richard Scott Mowrer
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

MADRID. — IT'S still against the law for women to fight bulls in Spain. Lady bullfighter Conchita Cintron wages her dangerous art abroad.

But other ways of earning a living are now open to Spanish women. Legislation just passed permits women to compete with the men for jobs in government, business and industry which had been closed to them before.

Above all, new laws have remedied to some extent the Spanish woman's status of juridical inferiority to the Spanish male. Just how inferior she was held to be, in the eyes of the law, may be judged from the following:

- A married woman wishing to apply for a passport had to get her husband's written permission. The husband's permission in writing was also required in the case of a wife wanting to take a job or open a bank account.
- A married woman could not dispose of her property without her husband's consent. She could do what she liked with the income derived from her inheritance but could not touch the principal without her husband's permission. The husband had the right to administer his wife's earnings.

No Legal Right

- Women had no legal right to witness wills or testaments. Their signature on such documents was automatically void.
- Women could not be designated as legal guardians. In separation suits (there is no divorce in Spain) women could not retain custody of the children unless the children were under three years of age.
- In marital break-ups the wife was automatically in the wrong as far as the law was concerned. Regardless of the circumstances she was the one who had to move out of the home — even if the dwelling was hers.

Today the revised civil code gives Spanish women more protection, makes unlikely court decisions like the following, which occurred only a few years ago:

A married couple went to live in the apartment of the wife's mother. The mother died. The marriage broke up. The court ordered the wife, not the husband, to leave the apartment although she had inherited it from her mother.

In another case a wife habitually beaten up by her husband finally went to court for protection. The judge's conclusion:

"If the husband should some day kill his wife he will be arrested, of course. However, it is the wife who is responsible for what has happened, for she should have thought twice before getting married."

Man Remains Head

In general, Spanish men concede that Spanish women are entitled to more rights than they have enjoyed in the past so long as the man's position as head of the family is not challenged. The male view was pretty well expressed by a former dean of the Law Faculty of Madrid University, Don Eloy Montero, who said:

Two fundamental principles must be taken into account. By God's will as expressed in Genesis, woman, even though she does not have to be a slave to her husband, must be subordinated to him, because it is he who commands in the family... I see no serious objection to granting women the right to be witnesses to a will. Even if they have a reputation for being somewhat talkative, one must admit that there are also many reliable women who do not give away secrets.

Labour laws prohibit women from working underground in mines or on night shifts in factories. Reforms easing the woman's lot in agricultural areas of the country are lagging, however.

More often than not, women work alongside the men in the fields all day, then are expected to fetch the water and prepare the evening meal while the menfolk relax. It is not customary in Spain for the male members of the household to help with the dishes.

PARIS LETTER By William Millinship

Tom, Dick and Harry

PARIS. — THE French are discouraged from using imagination in naming their children. First names are State-controlled under the Law of the 11th Germinal, Year XI (April 1804 in the fancifully named Republican Calendar). Article One of the Law states that registrars may accept only first names from the calendar of Christian saints or those of well-known figures of ancient history.

To the fury of Breton nationalists their multitude of local saints, said to number 7,777, is not recognized by the Republic. Reports have reached Paris from the most distant parts of Brittany that one Breton father has had the first names of four children disallowed. He wanted to call them Adraboran, Maiwen, Gwendal and Dizezha. He refused to be talked into naming them like any Thomas, Richard or Henri. The registrar was equally stubborn and the children do not have a birth certificate amongst them. To the Bretons this no doubt appears another attempt to stamp out their Celtic culture, like the refusal to teach Breton in State schools.

In fact, the rule seems to depend largely on the humour and knowledge of the registrar. Some, but not all, have lists of acceptable names. In one Paris town hall, the registrar's office had only a list of those that had been rejected. In another, an official assured me she would not allow "Nero," for instance, although I pointed out that he was a fairly well-known figure of ancient history. She was also resolutely hostile to diminutive forms of accepted names. In fact I know a young Frenchwoman named Charlette, and there are a number of Joffrettes alive to bear testimony to Marshal Joffre's popularity in the First World War.

Most registrars seem to work by rule of thumb, keeping their eyes open especially for foreign-looking names and examples of blatant eccentricity — for instance the parents who in 1939 tried to name their unfortunate daughter "Glorious Aviation."

Parents who feel strongly enough about a particular name and feel they have a case can appeal against the registrar's decision to the Public Prosecutor. A frustrated father, however, once found a much more effective method. The name of his choice rejected, he said calmly that in that case he would give his child all the first names accepted by the State. The registrar capitulated.

But most parents choose cautiously from a short list of proven names like Jean, Charles, Pierre, Jacques etc., which can be endlessly permutated into Henri-Georges, Jean-Pierre and Jean-Jacques etc. Even so, they manage to confuse everyone by giving names like Claude, Marie and Dominique indiscriminately to boys and girls. The Law of the 11th Germinal, Year XI could usefully have put a stop to that.

Earlier Holidays

PARIS, normally dead in August, is still alive and kicking this year — a clear sign of a drastic change in French holiday habits. True, 45 theatres have closed for the summer, and hundreds of shopkeepers and restaurateurs have slammed down their shutters for the annual closing, but it is not noticeably easier to park a car, and the big stores are as crowded as ever.

It looks in fact as if the long-standing demand for staggered holidays is beginning to take effect. It is certainly so in the motor industry which has most of its main factories in the Paris area. In past years they have all shut up shop at the same time in August. Their suppliers did the same and the shopkeepers and others joined in the general exodus. This year, the nationalized Renault motor company moved the annual three-week holiday to July. Their 50,000 employees were back at work this week.

Staggering holidays will no doubt delight French hotel keepers who, in the past, have had to turn clients away in August and struggle for custom the rest of the year. But Parisians who normally work through August are likely to get the worst of both worlds. The traditional excuse, "We are shorthanded because of the holidays," will still make it difficult to get anything done, but the consolation of a silent, empty city and car-less streets will be gone.

Right-wing conspirators seem to be among the traditionalists. One of the most common rumours these days is that the Algerian diehards will stage a new insurrection in mid-August, on the assumption that the masses will be caught with their bathing trunks on and the trades unions powerless. Staggered holidays may consequently save the Republic.

Wrong Track

ONE of the most striking examples of the increasing public approval of out-of-season holidays comes from a poll conducted by the conservative daily "Le Figaro." Asked which month they would prefer to go away if they had the choice, 55 per cent of those who replied said June, 17 per cent July, eight per cent September. August came well down the list with only two point nine per cent, well below May and only just ahead of February.

If this is the shape of the future, then the French Television, like conspirators, will have to change its policy. Assuming that no one will be viewing in August anyway, it has reduced the daily programmes to between four and four and a half hours. Midday news and other programmes have been scrapped and the Sunday sports round-up put to bed until September. Until the autumn, addicts who insist on spending the light evenings in front of their box will have to be satisfied with innumerable repeats, technically known in the RTF (Radiodiffusion Television Française) as "hole-pluggers."

One of these "bouchetrous," which the credit titles said was "live," was wrecked this week when an engineer mixed up the reels and put the sound-track in the wrong place.

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Lunches with the Queen Are Palace Revolution

By Norma Moss

LONDON (NANA).— THE highlight of Soviet Spaceman Yuri Gagarin's star-spangled visit to London last month was the luncheon with Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace, which was so widely reported in cable dispatches that went round the world.

But in this, Major Gagarin was only taking part in one of the British royal family's newest traditions: the Buckingham Palace luncheon parties.

These were started by Queen Elizabeth three years ago, breaking with all royal precedents, so that she and Prince Philip could meet interesting people who do not usually travel in royal circles.

There is no regular schedule, but once every two or three months usually, the treasured invitation goes out from the Palace to about eight people in widely different walks of life, invitations to a royal social event that would have been unthinkable in the more protocol-ringed Palace world of even three decades ago.

The guest lists cover an extraordinary variety of fields: distinguished politicians, athletes, scientists, industrialists, labour union leaders, actors and actresses have been invited.

The guest list for last month's lunch is a good example.

Bawdy Comedian

There was Bud Flanagan, a bawdy, cockney comedian who has long been the favourite of Britain's Music Hall audiences; there was Mrs. Joanna Kelly, the Governor of Holloway Women's Prison; there was Sir John Hunt, leader of the team of mountaineers that conquered Everest.

There were also Sir James Hutchinson, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and a World War II secret agent; Paul Bryan, Conservative M.P. and Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party; Sir William Holford, Professor of Town Planning and a member of the Royal Fine Arts Commission; Herman David, Chairman of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club (it was the week of the Wimbledon championships); and the Soviet Ambassador and other officials who were invited with Gagarin.

Queen Elizabeth does not sit at the head of the table; she sits at the centre, opposite Prince Philip, so that conversation is made easier all around.

Lively Table Talk

The table talk is usually lively, and the old convention that when the Monarch is at the table, only he or she can introduce a new subject, is forgotten here.

The guestz arrive about 12.40. They are greeted by officials of the Royal Household and offered sherry or a cocktail — just one. When all have arrived, the Queen and Prince Philip join them, and usually drink a sherry with them before going into the dining room known as the 1844 room.

It is decorated in white and gold, with a crimson carpet. Some of the Royal Family's beautiful collection of Sevrès china is displayed in cabinets. But no intimidating portraits of Royal ancestors look down from the walls, as they do in many rooms in the Palace.

After lunch, the Royal Couple and the guests continue their conversation in a drawing room where coffee, liqueurs, cigars and cigarettes are served. The party usually breaks up at about three o'clock.

New on Market

YOU needn't store away your Pleese Mitzomatic squeezer till citrus fruit are again in season. Amcor has made it possible for you to make grape juice and tomato juice, too, with its new all-aluminium attachment for this purpose.

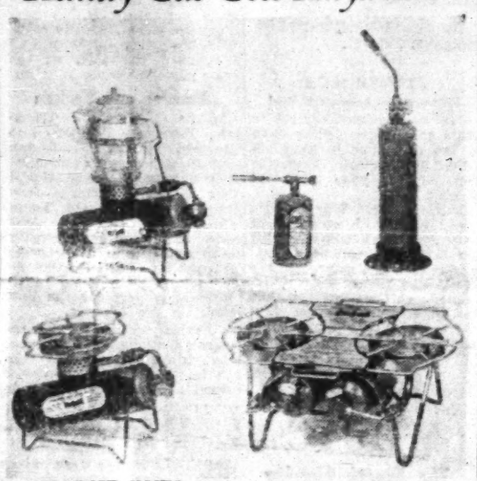
* * *

ZIDANIT Amgat's new portable 14-litre picnic box, keeps food and beverages cold in summer and hot in winter. Constructed of light-weight, unbreakable, insulating plastic, it can maintain refrigerator temperatures for 12 hours with the IL3 pack of KarHom, the new chemical refrigerant.

* * *

A REAL innovation, KarHom stores heat or cold, can be recharged at your convenience by heating it or by putting it in the refrigerator. Besides being ideal for tours, picnics and outings it can be utilized for any number of household purposes including hot or cold compresses you don't have to change every three minutes. Distributed by Magen and Sport Ltd., Haifa, it is obtainable at sports shops and pharmacies.

Handy Gas Goes Anywhere



By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WITH the fast growing popularity of camping in Israel, the weekend tent dwellers will find a welcome boon in the portable grills, stoves, lanterns, room heaters and even portable refrigerators, all operated instantly by Propane Gas, shortly to be manufactured locally by the newly formed "Go-Ax" Company, a subsidiary of the American Otto Bernz Co. Inc.

The U.S. company will invest $500,000 in the first stage of setting up factories here, and has given "Go-Ax" exclusive export rights of its "Bernz-O-Matic" products to Greece, Iran, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Cyprus and Israel. Mr. Max Goldschlag, representative of the Otto Bernz Co., told a press conference in Tel Aviv on Monday. Some 75 per cent of propane gas products manufactured here will be for export.

All "Go-Ax" products are fired by propane gas cylinders filled by the Propane By-Product Gas of the Haifa Refineries. The company is currently completing its cylinder plant near the Refineries, and will build a factory to manufacture its products in Tel Aviv. "Go-Ax" is a Government approved investment.

Mr. Goldschlag said all "Bernz-O-Matic" products can be carried in one hand. Though igniting instantly with a match, complete safety is guaranteed, proof of this being that the "Bernz-O-Matic" gas cylinders are licensed to be sent through the U.S. mail. The company also intends to introduce portable refrigerators here shortly. The price of the products already on the Israeli market (imported) are a single gas ring at IL38, an encased "de luxe" ring with protecting walls against wind, IL60, a griller, IL90, and gaslight, IL42. Purchase tax comprises sixty per cent of the retail price, Mr. Goldschlag said there has been "a great demand" here for the imported Bernz-O-Matic products so far.

★ *Hot Weather Food* ★

By Molly Bar-David

I'VE had so many repeat requests for the Spanish Gazpacho Soup — which is a most refreshing and cooling summer soup and needs no cooking — that I've decided to give you two different versions of the same delight.

Gazpacho No. 1

2 chopped onions, 2 cloves of chopped garlic, 6 chopped tomatoes, 1 chopped green pepper, 1 chopped red sweet pepper (gambal), 2 tsps. salt, pepper to taste, 1 tsp. sweet paprika, ½ cup oil (olive oil is best), ½ cup lemon juice or vinegar, 2 cups water, 2 cucumbers, sliced very thin.

Put the tomatoes through a sieve or blender or grate (or use tomato juice instead). Add the onions, garlic, peppers, salt, pepper and paprika. Add the oil and mix very well. Refrigerate for several hours in a tureen or salad bowl. Serve with sliced cucumbers. Toast rubbed with garlic goes well with this soup.

Gazpacho No. 2

2 cups meat or chicken broth or stock or water, 3 tbsps. olive oil, 1 clove garlic, cut, 5 small salt crackers, 1 onion, chopped, 3 stalks celery, chopped, 4 sprigs parsley, chopped, 3 sprigs dill, chopped, 2 cups tomato juice, 3 tbsps. lemon juice, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 1 tomato chopped, 1 cucumber sliced.

Cool the broth. Combine the olive oil and garlic and set aside. Crush the crackers in a large bowl. Mix together and add to the crackers the onion, celery, parsley and dill. Remove the garlic. Add the broth and the tomato juice, lemon juice, salt, and pepper and refrigerate for about four hours. Just before serving add sections of tomato and cucumber slices and serve well chilled.

Moulded Cheese Salad

2 pkgs. green lemon jelly powder, 1 cup hot water, 2 cups cold water, 2 cups cottage cheese, ¾ cup mayonnaise, 2 tbsps. grated horseradish — optional (white preferred: red will do) 2 tbsps. grated onion.

Dissolve the jelly powder in the hot water and then stir in the cold water. Chill until jelly is of a thick but still liquid consistency (like an egg white). Lightly oil a mould and put to drain. Blend together the cottage cheese, mayonnaise, horseradish and onion. Pour into the oiled moud and chill until firm. Serve on lettuce. If the horseradish is omitted use 1 tbsp. lemon juice and then this salad is wonderful with fresh fruit.

Macaroni Salad

Cook macaroni as directed on the packet (use elbows or shells as the best shapes for this salad). Add a bay leaf to the water during cooking for a pungent aroma to this salad. When macaroni is cooked and chilled add grated onion, chopped green pepper and celery stalk and 1 tin of tuna fish and toss together. Dress this salad with mayonnaise mixed with sour cream and a nip of prepared mustard. Garnish with a sprinkling of diced red pepper (gambal). This salad is also very good if you omit the tuna fish and add small cubes of yellow cheese and olives.

About Sandwich Lunches

lunch is an interesting sandwich and a refreshing drink. Such sandwiches should be filling and so big you eat them with a fork and knife. Good combinations for double deckers or single-slice sandwiches for summer are:

Lox (the local smoked 'salmon,' which is really Tuna) with sour cream.
Cottage cheese and peanut butter and marmalade (three tiered).
Lettuce, tomato and herring.
Yellow cheese, mustard and onion.
Tuna fish, green pepper, dill pickle (mixed together).
Peanuts, olives and mayonnaise on lettuce.
Lettuce with cold meat and onion.
Cold chicken, dill pickles and mayonnaise.
Cottage cheese, parsley, onion, sour cream (mixed together).
Egg mashed with mayonnaise, onion and cucumber dices.

Milk Drinks

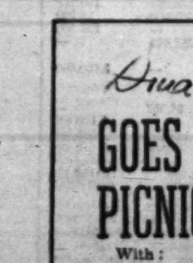
Milk drinks are both satisfying and refreshing and so are a welcome beverage for summer meals. Here are some very good ones:

Honey Iced Cocoa. 2 tbsps. cocoa, ½ tsp. salt, 3 tbsps. honey, 2 cups hot milk. Blend cocoa, salt and honey. Add to hot milk and stir very well. Pour over chipped ice and serve very cold with a topping of whipped cream.

Honey Milk Shake. 1 egg, well beaten, 1 cup cold milk, 2 tbsps. honey. Chipped ice. Combine all ingredients in a jar and shake until thoroughly mixed.

Raspberry Milk. Use milk instead of water with raspberry squash. Serve very cold.

Ginger Flip. ½ cup ginger ale, ½ cup milk, 1 serving ice cream (vanilla). Pour ginger ale and milk into a tall glass. Add vanilla ice cream and serve at once.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● OSEM HAIFA — 62 Rehov Hehalutz
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● OSEM BEERSHEBA — 97 Rehov Ein Harod
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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Weather Synopsis: A trough of low pressure in the upper layer extending from the Balkans to the East Mediterranean is moving east, causing a slight drop in temperature in the hill regions.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	53	17—30	16—29
Tiberias	46	— 35	22—35
Nazareth	53	20—29	19—28
Haifa Port	64	26—29	25—29
Tel Aviv Kirya	52	23—32	23—31
Tel Aviv Port	71	24—29	23—29
Lydda Airport	56	21—31	20—31
Jerusalem	54	18—27	17—27
Beersheba	40	21—31	20—32
Eilat	19	26—39	26—39

A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVAL

Dr. and Mrs. Milton Aronowitz, Mrs. Myron S. Strasser and Mr. Samuel E. Aronowitz, Albany, N.Y. — guests of the U.J.A.

DEPARTURE

Mrs. Julia A. Dushkin, outgoing Chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel, and Dr. Kalman J. Mann, Director-General of the Hadassah Medical Organization, for the U.S., to attend the annual National Convention of Hadassah which opens in Denver, Colorado on August 20.

CONSTRUCTION started this week in the Kiryat Amal section of Kiryat Tivon on a new, 15-room, Kupat Holim clinic to cost IL100,000. It will serve 5,000 local members of the Histadrut sick fund.

SDE DOV TO SHUT DOWN

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Transport Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, and the Deputy Defence Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, yesterday decided to close down the Sde Dov Airport within the next few months. "Itim" learns.

The decision follows talks between the two Ministries, the Tel Aviv Municipality, which owns the land, and the Arkia Airline, the principal user of the airport.

Arkia will shortly begin transferring its operations to Lydda Airport, and all other services at Sde Dov will be liquidated shortly thereafter, the report adds.

Scotland Yard Joins Search For 'Yossele' in London Suburb

Jerusalem Post Staff

Scotland Yard is scouring Stamford Hill, a London suburb with a heavy concentration of ultra-Orthodox Jews, for Yossele Schuhmacher, *The Jerusalem Post* learned last night from Central Police Headquarters in Tel Aviv.

At the same time, the Yard is keeping Shalom Shtarkes, Yossele's uncle, under surveillance. Mr. Shtarkes is suspected of having played a leading role in concealing Yossele, and it is thought that he may have spirited him out of the country when he returned to England last year after a visit.

The Israel police have not yet requested Mr. Shtarkes' arrest or extradition, although it is understood that a decision to make such request was taken at a meeting Monday between the Inspector-General, Mr. Yosef Nahmias; the Head of the Investigations Branch, Nitzav Mattityahu Sela, and the Head of the Southern District Investigation Branch, Sgan-Nitzav Shammai Zohar.

The London "Daily Mail," reported yesterday that Interpol has asked Scotland Yard to help solve the case. But a Yard spokesman told Reuters yesterday: "No request was received for the arrest of an Israeli, and we know nothing of Israeli officers coming to London."

Moshav Investigated

Meanwhile, the Israel police continue their investigations at Moshav Komemiut, three of whose residents have been detained on suspicion of complicity in Yossele's abduction. Traces of Yossele end at Komemiut, where he is believed to have been held for two weeks after his uncle took him there 18 months ago.

With Yossele's grandfather, Reb Nahman Shtarkes, scheduled to return to Ramle jail today, Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim yesterday declared himself ready to 'arbitrate between Reb Nahman and his daughter and son-in-law, Yossele's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alter Schuhmacher, of Holon, if both parties give him written assurances that they will abide by his decision. Reb Nahman reportedly promised Rabbi Nissim that he would tell him all he knew about Yossele following the surprise visit he and the Schuhmachers paid to the Chief Rabbi at his home in Jerusalem on Monday.

A spokesman of the Chief Rabbi's Office told *The Post* that Rabbi Nissim has yet to receive word from the Shuhmachers that they will accept his mediation. Rabbi Nissim has suggested a meeting for next Sunday.

Boy Reported In Bnei Brak

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Ramat Gan police were alerted last night to investigate a tip that "Yossele" Schuhmacher was seen in Bnei Brak on Saturday night at the home of a Mr. Michael Roth.

Denying the reports, Mr. Roth said that they were put about by his enemies in Agudat Yisrael. The police are inclined to agree with Mr. Roth — but they are checking anyway.

Lab Finds Eilat's Water Drinkable

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — Health Department ambulances equipped with loudspeakers announced yesterday morning that local tap water is fit to drink. For the past two days, drinking water had to be boiled.

No new cases of dysentery have been admitted to the local Government Hospital but Kupat Holim doctors continued to receive milder cases of the disease. Four persons were stricken severely over the week-end, and the drinking water was the principal suspect.

With water now officially declared as not responsible for the local outbreak, Health Ministry staff is continuing to search for the source of infection. It is believed that faulty sampling procedures may have led to the abnormally high *B-Coli* count in the water on Friday and Sunday, which led to the local water supply being condemned.

23 Israelis Lay Claim To $4m. Mambar Estate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Israel phase of the case of the $4m. estate of Rosa Mambar, the Los Angeles millionairess lover of cats — who died there intestate last year, will enter its final stage today with the dispatch to California of 23 affidavits submitted to the Tel Aviv District Court by alleged relatives claiming shares of the fortune.

After her death, the California Administrator-General, Mr. Baldo Christovitch, set out on a tour of the world to seek her relatives and "found" them by the dozen in England, France, Italy, Poland, and Israel. Mr. Christovitch left here last Friday for Los Angeles, where the case will be heard in November.

It took two weeks for the affidavits to be submitted to Tel Aviv District Court Judge Shain Bental, who worked "from dawn to dusk every day," Judge Bental told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Israeli "relatives" of the deceased include Uri Mambar, 22, of Bnei Brak, and his sister Ruth, 18, of Haifa, who claim she was their grand-aunt. But another Uri Mambar, of Haifa, curiously enough, told *The Post:* "I'm no relative of Rosa, and I'm making no claims."

AJC Demands U.S. Resist Arab Boycott

NEW YORK (INA). — The American Jewish Committee yesterday issued a strong appeal to various non-Jewish groups in this country, urging them to demand from the State Department to abandon its submissive attitude toward the Arab boycott against American Jews and American firms trading with Israel.

"Public opinion can demand that U.S. foreign policy be extricated from the quicksands of concession to bluster and affront, and restored to the solid rock of self-respect," the appeal said.

US Group Seeks Control Of New T.A. Hotel

TEL AVIV. — A group of American real estate men are negotiating for a ¾ interest in the new Rassco-built Astor Hotel in Rehov Hayarkon. The remaining interest in the million-dollar hotel will be held by European investors.

The American group is headed by Mr. Henry Moscowitz, of New York.

TEL AVIV DISTRICT Court Judge Michael Harpzai yesterday refused bail to Yosef Natanson, who is being held on suspicion of complicity in the Ramat Yitzhak Bank Hapoalim daylight holdup last month.

Head of Youth Aliya Terms Brainwashing Charge 'Libel'

Mr. Moshe Kol, M.K., Head of Youth Aliya, yesterday branded as a "base libel" the charges made on Monday by leaders of the Rabbinical Council of America and Rabbi Abu-Hatzira, the Rabbi of Ramle-Lydda, that a group of 500 religious children who recently arrived in Israel were being given an anti-religious "brainwashing" at the reception centres.

"Instead of praising Youth Aliya" for the operation in which the children were brought to Israel, Mr. Kol said in a statement, "Jews who never lifted a finger for the rescue of the children, and who will not lift a finger for their absorption and education, come and report 'facts' made out of whole cloth."

Actually, Mr. Kol said, the group involved numbered 417, of whom 52 were too old to come under the aegis of Youth Aliya. Of the balance, 214 children were sent to Youth Aliya's permanent reception centre, Ramat Hadassah Szold, "which has a synagogue, a kosher kitchen and religious counsellors."

Since there was no more room at Ramat Hadassah Szold, three other institutions agreed to care for the rest of the children, as follows: 62 were sent (temporarily) to Neveh Amiel, "which is a religious institution"; 50 children to Meir-Shfeya, "which is a traditional institution and has a kosher kitchen," and 39 to the educational institution at Magdiel, "which is also traditional and kosher."

Mr. Kol continued: "The overwhelming majority of the children were interviewed in the transit country (en route to Israel) by special representatives of Youth Aliya... All the children have parents who expressed their wishes as to the kind of education the children were to receive, so that we have no need of public guardians for this purpose."

Peking Frees Funds For T.A. Synagogue

TEL AVIV. — The synagogue at the Shanghai housing estate here, built with the help of funds released specifically for that purpose by Communist China, has been completed and will be officially opened for the High Holy Days next month.

The Peking Government permitted the transfer of $10,000 here — the proceeds from the sale of a Shanghai synagogue in 1957 — stipulating that the money be used for the construction of a synagogue.

Torah scrolls at the new synagogue, called The Jewish Communities of China Synagogue, were brought here privately from China, where they had previously served a number of synagogues.

The synagogue was designed by architect Gabriel Rabinowitch, of Ramat Yitzhak, himself an immigrant from China.

Mr. Boris Kotz, Chairman of the Chinese Immigrants' Association, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the synagogue had cost about IL70,000 — the balance having been contributed by former Chinese Jews now living in Israel and elsewhere.

Mr. Kotz said that of the 40,000 Jews living in China at the end of World War II, about 350 Jews remained now — mostly elderly persons living in Shanghai and Harbin. Synagogues and Jewish homes for the aged were open in both cities.

Heartiest Congratulations and best wishes to
Mrs. Betty Dubiner
(Executive Member)
on the occasion of the marriage of her daughter
Donna to Benyamin Wolberger
ILANSHIL-POLIO
Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

Mifal "Or Hachaim,"
BNEI BRAK
heartily welcomes its blessed friends
Mr. Henry Kraucher
and his wife
on their arrival in Israel.

MEIR:

Neutralism A Dubious Slogan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RA'ANANA. — Foreign Minister Golda Meir last night posed half-a-dozen questions on Dr. Nahum Goldmann's proposal that Israel merge into an Arab-dominated federation as "not only illogical but impractical."

Addressing a Mapai election rally here attended by 1,500 persons, Mrs. Meir charged "this is a grave attempt by a man who does not live in this country nor is a member of one of its parties to blame Israel and its citizens for not having done enough to bring peace nearer."

The Foreign Minister demanded that Dr. Goldmann give clear answers to the questions if it is Israel or the Arabs who do not want peace or if peace really depends on Israel. He should explain the meaning of the phrase "to integrate into an Arab federation, if such a body exists."

There is no peace between the Arab states themselves, while the Arab League only came into being in opposition to a Jewish State. Were such a federation to arise, "what would be the rights and obligations of Israel within it? What price would we have to pay for joining it? When flinging a slogan of this kind at the public, a man must also submit a detailed programme," she said.

The Foreign Minister recalled that Cairo announced only a week ago that even were Israel reduced to one square kilometre and took back all the refugees, peace could not be made because Israel must cease to exist.

Goldmann Defends Right to Speak

KIRYAT GAT. — Since the majority of the Jewish people live in the Diaspora, Israeli citizenship should not be a qualification for a Jew to express his opinion in the Jewish State, Dr. Nahum Goldmann said here last night.

Speaking at the Wizo club, Dr. Goldmann said that although he was offered a ministerial post when the State was established, he preferred to serve the interests of all Jews and took upon himself the management of the World Zionist Organization. If he had held an Israeli passport, he could not have bargained with European countries in connection with restitutions for world Jewry, he said, adding that $800m. had come to Israel through the Reparations agreement he had negotiated with Bonn.

Dr. Goldmann said that Israel's foreign policy must be based on neutralism, on peace with the Arab countries and integration of the policies of the region.

The Wizo club had at first refused to invite Dr. Goldmann, but under pressure from the Wizo Centre in Tel Aviv, it was decided to open the club not to the Liberal Party, but to Dr. Goldmann as the President of the World Zionist Organization. *(Itim)*

Ex-Mapam Arab M.K. Retires From Active Political Life

Mr. Rustam Bustuni, former Mapam Knesset Member and leader of the Arab section of Mapam, has announced his retirement from active political life.

Mr. Bustuni is a resident of Haifa, and a graduate architect of the Technion. He has been active for many years in the planning of Arab villages. He is a popular figure among young Arab working groups.

In a letter to *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday, he listed three principal reasons for his decision:

- his belief that there cannot be two contradictory programmes for Israel's citizens — one for the Arabs and the other for the Jews;
- his opposition to the practice of overlooking all the social and economic advances on behalf of the Israeli Arabs;
- and his objection to the exploitation of nationalist sentiments for opportunistic political purposes.

The following is Mr. Bustuni's letter:

In my 13 years of political activity in the "Arab People's Bloc" in Mapam's Arab Section, in Sneh's Left Section and in the ranks of Mapam, I was and have remained faithful to the following principles:

The existence of the State of Israel is to the benefit of all Mediterranean peoples. Any war in this area would be disastrous for all the peoples, and could endanger their very existence. It is in the interests of both the Arab States and Israel to find a basis for co-existence based on mutual respect and recognition of the national rights of all peoples, including the Jewish people.

Vigorous Peace Action

Israel must act vigorously for the achievement of a lasting peace settlement with her Arab neighbours. Such a peace settlement can be arrived at only by direct negotiations between the two sides. Within the framework of this settlement a just and practical solution to the problem of the Arab refugees in the Arab countries must be found, a solution demanding the good-will of both sides and mutual concessions. At present the Arab refugees are a political weapon in the hands of the Arab governments, whose aim is to further their own interests and not those of the refugees.

I believe that all social progress in the Arab world and the emergence of democratic regimes in this part of the world are calculated to foster peace between Israel and the Arab States. Totalitarian regimes are also not, in the long run, likely to solve social and economic problems, which should be the chief concern of the Arab States.

As far as local problems are concerned, I believe:

The State of Israel should take the initiative in finding a just solution for the basic problems facing the Arab citizens of the State, and, first and foremost, the problems of land and compensation, rehabilitation of the displaced, employment, education and culture, development of Arab villages by encouragement of local government, the establishment of water projects, the paving of roads, etc.

The granting of full equality in all fields to the Arab citizens of Israel, together with the development of the Arab economy, the creation of economic means of absorption, planning, industrialisation, and integration in the Jewish economy are a basic condition for mutual respect and understanding between the two peoples. The social and economic integration of the Arabs will serve, when peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours has been achieved, as an impetus to understanding and co-operation between all the peoples in the area. The development of Israel's Arab villages will serve as an example of social and economic progress for all Mediterranean States.

Anti-Military Government

It is impossible to ignore the fact that, in view of the present relations between Israel and the Arab States, essential security measures must be undertaken. At the same time, I am in favour of the abolition of the Military Government and a search for other ways of safeguarding vital security needs. And now for the second question: Why did I retire from public life?

During my years of public and political activity, I adopted several principles which I am unwilling, under any circumstances, to compromise. I did not agree in the past, and I will not agree in the future, to support platforms which run contrary to my beliefs:

I strongly denounce the promulgation of contradictory programmes — one for the Arab section of the population and another for the Jewish one.

Arab nationalism is a legitimate phenomenon, which is of importance among the peoples of the Middle East. At the same time, I strongly denounce the exploitation of Arab nationalist emotions for the sake of temporary political gain.

The problems of Israel's Arabs cannot be overlooked. But on the other hand, neither should achievements of the State in solving them, and other fields, be ignored or belittled. I believe in seeing things as they really are, soberly and constructively. Problems should be regarded in their proper light and solutions should be suggested. I am opposed to placing excessive emphasis on either achievements or problems.

Political Adventurer

I cannot agree, under any circumstances, that the end justifies the means. This, to my regret, was the attitude taken by Mr. Mohammad Nimar al-Hawari (a Nazareth lawyer) in Nazareth on July 26, while the Minister of Health was visiting the town. It is hard to understand how a person who was one of the central figures in the Arab leadership of Palestine, who fought for a national separation, who was the founder of en-Najada, which was partly responsible for the calamity which befell Palestine, can today supposedly preach for friendship and closer relations between Arabs and Jews. The Arab population, which suffered under this leadership, cannot take the words of a political adventurer such as Mr. el-Hawari seriously.

Under these circumstances, I had no alternative but to retire from public life and to cease all political activity.

In the 13 years since the establishment of the State, great progress has been made in the social and economic spheres as well as in the fields of education, health and civil rights. But the State must redouble its efforts to foster development in these spheres. As an architect, I intend, from now on, to devote all my energy to the development of the Arab village, which I regard as a task of supreme importance.

Editor of Mapam Arabic Daily Sues Mapai, 'Davar'

TEL AVIV. — A libel suit for IL1,501 was filed yesterday in the Tel Aviv District Court by Mr. Israel Hertz, the editor of "El Mirsad," the Mapam Arabic daily, against the Secretary-General of Mapai; the Histadrut daily "Davar," and its Editor.

In his suit, the plaintiff claims that an article that appeared in "El Mirsad" was transposed in "Davar" in such a way as to give the reader a completely distorted impression of the original.

Mr. Hertz claims that the article mentioned that one of Mapai's functionaries had compared the heads of the Arab parties to dogs. In "Davar," it appeared as if the Mapam Party compared the whole Arab nation with dogs.

'Israeli Arabs Can Be Peace Emissaries'

JAFFA. — "Israeli Arabs, as Prime Minister Ben-Gurion has said, can act as peace emissaries between Israel and our neighbours," Mayor Mordecai Namir told an audience of 80 Arab religious and lay leaders at a house meeting here organized by Mapai last night.

Mr. Namir appealed to Arab citizens to help the country by working towards common understanding and ignoring provocation from across the border. "We have no choice but to press for peace, even if it takes years," the Mayor declared.

Among the audience were the Kadi of Jaffa and the heads of the Coptic, Greek Orthodox, Maronite, and Armenian communities. The meeting took place in the home of the head of the Jaffa Moslem Community, Said el-Habab.

Communists Win Right to Post Inflammatory Election Bill

The Supreme Court yesterday made absolute an order nisi instructing the Jerusalem Municipality to permit a Communist Party election bill to be posted on the hoardings.

The Municipality had refused to post the bill on the grounds that it contained statements which violated "a whole series" of clauses in the criminal law and the State Security Law covering incitement to revolt, incitement to commit hostile acts against a friendly country, insulting heads of foreign states, slander, and the undermining of Israel's foreign relations.

The bill, which has been posted in other parts of the country, states, among other things: "Shall Hitler's heirs teach Israel's teachers?" (in a reference to the recent visit to West Germany of a delegation of Israel teachers as part of a tour of several European countries), and "An end to the disgraceful shipment of Israel arms to Eichmann's partners in Bonn!"

The Court, comprising Justices Yoel Sussman, Alfred Witkon, and Haim Cohn, held that the Mayor of Jerusalem had overlooked the fact that the purpose of election posters is, indeed, "to undermine faith in the Government," and that the objective of opposition parties is to replace the Government.

Ish-Shalom Justified On Clean-up for B-G Rally

The Jerusalem Municipal Finance Committee yesterday voted down a Herut motion to reprimand Mayor Ish-Shalom for assigning Municipal employees to clean up the area where Prime Minister Ben-Gurion addressed a Mapai rally on Sunday night. The Committee said that the Municipality is responsible for preparations for all such public events.

The Committee also voted down a Liberal Party motion that the Mayor bring charges against Mapai for posting signs advertising the rally all over the city without Council permission.

Preliminary Results Of Censrs Public Today

The preliminary results of the population census were completed yesterday and will be made public today. The figures were yesterday afternoon presented to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion by the Government Statistician, Professor Roberto Bachi, and Mr. Henry Smith, Head of the Census.

The final results of the census are expected to be complete in three years.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved

Alfred M. Bermann

at the age of 75.

The funeral cortege will leave from Rambam Hospital, Haifa, at 2 p.m. today.

SOPHIE BERMANN
SHIMON BERMANN

Please abstain from visits of condolence

On the third anniversary of the death of my husband, our father and our brother

ZVI DISKIN ז"ל

A memorial service will be held at his graveside in the Sanhedria Cemetery, Jerusalem, on Thursday, August 10, at 8 a.m.

CARMELA DISKIN and FAMILY

Public Invitation

The Mifal Hapayis Management hereby invites the public to the regular 32/61 draw and that of the Series 33/61 small coupons (concealed numbers), which will be held TOMORROW, 7 p.m. at the Or-On Cinema hall in Kiryat Ono.

ADMISSION FREE

* Sale of Payis Tickets will continue in the entrance to the Or-On hall until 8.30 p.m.

INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

2 Tourism Records Broken in July

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A new high of 25,000 tourists visited Israel in July, establishing a second record of 100,000 persons to visit the country in the first seven months of the year.

Mr. Teddy Kollek, Chairman of the Government Tourist Corporation, and Mr. Meir de Shalit, Director of the Corporation, told a press conference here yesterday that last year's figures — the previous records — were 15,000 for the month and 72,000 for the seven-month period.

Many of July's tourists came in organized groups, including 2,000 young men and girls participating in the Jewish Agency Summer Institute; 300 Scouts for the Jamboree in Haifa; about 100 youngsters on "Bar Mitzva" trips; 1,200 participants in the Zimriya; the 400-odd Orthodox rabbis and laymen who came with the Rabbinical Council of America study tour, and the visitors to the Club Mediterranee village at Achziv — increased to 850 per three-week period since the Club's Bizerta village war closed.

Civil Servants Strike in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Close to 5,000 of this city's 7,000 civil servants went on strike for two hours yesterday forenoon to warn the Government of worse to come next week if their demands for regrading are not met by this Friday.

The Government services that were not affected were the Port (whose employees would not, however, reject a pay increase, if it could be had without a strike) and the railways (whose employees had their demands met recently after a nearly week-long strike).

The warning strike was called by the employees' general committee here, and is not supported by the Haifa Labour Council.

The model for the civil servants is the regradings pushed through by the Railways personnel. The spokesmen of the strikers said that they would like the concessions granted there extended to all Government services.

The strike has no political background. The representatives of the civil servants are mostly Mapai members and the demand for upgradings is regarded as stemming from the current rise in the cost of living.

The Civil Service Commission stated in Jerusalem yesterday that "the regradings in the Railways do not depart from the accepted practice in Government services."

Switchboard Girls In Hospitals Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Nearly 100 switchboard operators in Health Ministry hospitals and offices throughout the country launched a wildcat strike yesterday morning to press wage demands.

The strike, which was expected to continue today, has not been authorized by the Civil Servants' Union.

The operators appeared at their posts, but accepted only calls which they considered to be of an emergency nature. At the Ministry offices in Jerusalem internal communications were also affected, and messengers had to shuttle between the various buildings of the Ministry.

The operators are demanding equalization with their counterparts at Kupat Holim hospitals, who are rated about two grades higher, earning upwards of IL30 more. The sources added that operators not employed in hospitals get the same pay as other Government-employed operators — which is all they are entitled to.

The operators have turned down a one-grade rise which the Civil Service Commission offered them.

End of Grant-in-Aid Won't Seriously Reduce U.S. Help

By DAVID KRIVINE, Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The total amount of U.S. economic assistance to Israel will not be substantially affected by the end of the annual U.S. grant-in-aid, which was due to expire at the end of the U.S. 1960-1961 fiscal year (June 30), it emerged from an interview with Mr. Henry Chalfont, Acting Head of the U.S.O.M.

The Israel Government is counting on a continued allocation of about $50m. annually over the coming years, in the form of farm surpluses (now called the Food for Peace programme) and long-term credits under the Development Loan Funds. Monies are issued under both projects partly as loans and partly as grants.

The expiration of the grant-in-aid programme is not (as has been reported in the Hebrew press) a decision affecting Israel alone, Mr. Chalfont told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Mutual Security Act — which includes Clause 402 authorizing "special assistance" (i.e., the grant-in-aid) — will lapse if Congress approves the new Act of International Development that has already passed the Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Emphasis on Loans

The Act will place greater emphasis on loans, less on grants.

Repayment to the Development Loan Fund has been made so far in local currency. Under the new Act, however, loans will be repayable in dollars (since big reservoirs of local currencies have accumulated abroad to the credit of the American Government, which finds it hard to make any use of them). But the loans will generally be long-term, for periods of up to 50 years, and will bear little or no interest.

The American technical assistance programme in Israel was also due to terminate on June 30. By that time all the U.S. Operations Mission experts will complete their assignments, and all the fellowship-holders will have returned from the U.S.

Israel, Greece and the Lebanon are the first countries to terminate the receipt of technical assistance. Although this programme for the supply of know-how and technical knowledge amounts to only 10 per cent of the American aid funds, it employs 85 per cent of USOM personnel engaged in planning and supervising the multitude of individual training and advisory projects.

'State' Taking Over

The parent of USOM units, the ICA (International Cooperation Administration) in Washington, will be succeeded under the new Act by an Agency for International Development, operating through the State Department.

Only a handful of officials will be needed locally to handle the continued aid programme, and will operate out of the U.S. Embassy.

Funds accumulated in Israel in previous years, but still unused, will be tapped during 1961/62 to finance a substantial number of short-term expert missions, with particular emphasis on two projects: quality control in industry, and the establishment of a school of tourism, Mr. Chalfont said.

In answer to a question, he said he thought that the services of the new Peace Corps are unlikely to be requested for Israel. Their mission is not to train local counterparts but to do jobs (like school-teaching and road-building) in countries that seriously lack qualified personnel.

First contingents of volunteers — who will receive the same rates of pay as local nationals in the countries of their employment — have already left for Nigeria, Tanganyika, Colombia and Ghana.

Record 2,900 Passengers Processed at Haifa Port

HAIFA. — A record number of over 2,800 passengers passed through the port yesterday. The previous record was set in September 1950, during the mass immigration period, when 2,700 passengers were processed in a single day.

Yesterday, four ships, including the Spanish cruise ship Cabo San Roque on a one-day call, brought 1,600 persons; in the evening three of them sailed again, taking 1,200. All the ships flew foreign flags — the Spanish vessel, the French s.s. Phocee; the Italian s.s. Messapia and the Turkish s.s. Marmara.

The arrivals included a large number of young persons and student groups, including some from Germany, who have come to spend their vacation here.

The disembarkations and embarkations proceeded smoothly.

Reports of Trouble At Rogosin Plant Denied

ASHDOD. — Sources close to Rogosin Rayon Industries last night denied press reports that there was any trouble at the factory or that the firm had any differences of opinion with the Histadrut.

The plant's manager, Mr. Eric Gelber, had, however, gone on a two-week "vacation" and the manager's secretary had been dismissed for not obeying Mr. Rogosin's personal orders. It was charged in some circles that the secretary had then attempted to stir up trouble among the plant's managerial staff.

There have been no differences of opinion with the plant's workers, it was authoritatively stated, and Mr. Rogosin was satisfied with production. Some 400 persons are employed at the plant.

THE CORNERSTONE for the Beit Sprinzak community centre was laid in the Kiryat Yam suburb of Haifa yesterday.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	7/8	8/8
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavel Dollar	101½	101½
3½% Zmudel Dollar	94½	94½
4½% Defence Loan	104½	107½
4½% Hous. Loan B	103½	104½
6½% Local Author.	107½	108½
6 % Keren Hay. III	106½	108½
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	—	110
6 % Fert. and Chem	103½	103½
5 % Nat. Oil Co.	97½	98
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	113½	114
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	109	109
6½% Local Author.	114½	114½
6 % Keren Hav. III	113½	113
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	—	126
30%/30% C.O.L. LINKED		
5 % Pal. Elect.	101½	102
6 % Ind. Dev. B'k.	104	105
6 % B'k. Leumi Inv.	104½	104½
ORD. SHARES		
Isr. Elec. Ord. Sto	318	320
Otzar Hit. reg.	321	321
Gen. Mort. new	387	383½
B'k. Leumi "A"or	389	384½
Develop. Bank	147½	145½
Afr. Pal. Invest.	240½	240
ILDC 1960	289½	288
Rassco Prof.	170½	170
Ata Textile	191½	190½
Dubek	119½	119
Fert. & Chem.	134½	134½
Pal. Cold Storage	224	223½
Pal. Potash	483	480
Teva	174	174
Phoenicia	111½	110½
Paper Mills	165	166½
Assets. & Bel. Bros.	350½	350½
Shemen	96½	95½
Delek 11/12	314	313½
Jordan Explor.	89½	89½
Ellern Invest.	312	310½
B'k. Leumi Invest	239	233
Moller Textile	143	143
Nehushtan	130	130
Alliance "B"	20.45	20.45
PREF. SHARES		
4½% Isr. Elect. 2nd	487	490
7 % Hous. Mort. B'k	140½	140½
Discount Inv.	131	131
CURB		
Lapidoth	340	335
Naphta	119	119
Found. Sh. Dead Sea	106½	106½
PIA	151½	151½

B: Buyers only; E: ex Div/Coupon

YESTERDAY'S TREND

Dollar Bonds	Irregular
Index Bonds	Very Firm
Ord. Shares	Softer

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD
Your Investment Advisers

NIDPIA PURCHASE PRICE 151⅛ %

Attorney-General Sums Up Case Against Adolf Eichmann

Following are sections of the prosecution summing-up speech begun yesterday morning by Attorney-General Gideon Hausner before the Eichmann trial court. Mr. Hausner opened by saying:

Your Honours. In this trial we see before us the picture of a regime which threatened a generation, which menaced the freedom of nations and of the individual. Here the shades of Adolf Hitler and his accomplices hover around us, those ghouls whom humanity will remember forever. Adolf Eichmann, who stands trial before you, was his henchman and executed the crimes required of him. He was the instrument of this destructive force.

What has he been doing? To the outside world he has resorted to glib-tongued prevarications in order to conceal his bottomless hatred and murderous fury. For two months the survivors of the terrible holocaust have taken their places in the witness stand and have given their testimony. Each has told a fraction of that terrible tragedy about which he was asked to testify until the picture of the great horror emerged. We were shocked to hear of murder, brutality, tortures and atrocities. Had they not been described by living men and women, it would have been impossible to believe these acts were perpetrated by human beings. We have heard of acts of cruelty and lust for evil, degradation, oppression of body and soul, the like of which have never been known in the annals of mankind.

I believe that if any man should try to imagine a nightmare, he would not succeed in inventing even one tiny fraction of the appalling things that have been presented and described here. All these things have been heard by the man who sits in the glass dock. We have seen him watching observantly, taking in the testimony, following descriptions, looking at the films that have shown all the horrors of hell. And then came his turn to testify.

It might have been expected that today at least, 16 years after the limbs of the Nazi hydra were severed, he would utter one word of regret and repentance, one syllable of remorse. Instead, his testimony began with the well-known Nazi falsehood about the war that was forced upon Germany and his cynicism reached the point of declaring that the war against Jewry was also forced upon the German people.

He declared that he does not believe in regret since it would be childish; for the dead cannot be restored to life. And what does he believe? That the oath of allegiance which he swore to Hitler absolves him from all responsibility for his deeds and serves to justify completely whatever he has done. This we have seen during the weeks in which he has given his testimony.

Later we saw him skulking among the documents, brazenly denying facts that cry out from every piece of evidence, searching for excuses and pretexts, every one of which is designed to conceal and cover up the crime of the blood that has been spilled and his share in this monstrous crime. To achieve this, he has been ready to deny his own statements, to recant his own confessions, to claim that documents have been forged, that witnesses and even his own testimony are mistaken, that reports are false and that phrases in official papers are incorrect. That is what he has to say in the face of what he himself calls one of the most terrible crimes in the history of humanity.

The paper barricade and prevarications which he has tried to erect with such care and diligence with a view to casting off responsibility—this is a characteristic feature of the Nazi. There is no escape from the question that has faced us in this Court from the very first day. In what cast were they moulded, those whose work this was, those whose deeds these were, those who created this reality and who thus defend themselves when the time comes to face justice?

The Two Opposing Worlds

The Counsel for the Defence has spoken of the two worlds that face each other, the depths of suffering and the heights of power: the world of the Caesars, he said, knows no tears. True. Tears are known only to the man who has a human heart within him, who is capable of being moved by the sufferings of his fellow men. He that has a heart of stone is neither moved nor shocked, even when he is brought face-to-face with the horror of his hideous actions. When he is brought to judgment, he is capable of a wily struggle, a compact of falsehoods and evasions, for the Leader declared that a lie should be repeated so often that even others will begin to believe it.

The saintly Dr. Grueber gave us the definition of the Nazi soldier of the *"Landsknecht,"* who cast away his conscience when he put on his uniform.

Adolf Eichmann was cold and unyielding, even towards his fellow countrymen. Dr. Grueber saw before him, when speaking to this man, as he said here, a gaping chasm of hatred. In one rare moment, when Dr. Grueber stood before him, tired and broken, pleading for the life of a Jew, Eichmann showed some kind of feeling. What did he say then? "Why do you bother, Dr. Grueber, with all this activity. The Jews will never be grateful."

Where, your honours, were the poisonous wells from which these people drew the strength to trample human beings like vermin, to tear babies limb from limb, to engage in the dispatch of people to death for more than five years? It is horrifying to realize that whoever set his foot on this path no longer has a way back to human values, for this doctrine destroys his heart and transforms him into a chilly block of ice and marble wrapped up in documents, orders, instructions, and proclamations. It is with these that the accused and his like try to protect themselves when they find themselves in the hands of the law.

Truth and falsehood no longer have any normal meaning for such men. Truth is whatever serves their purpose. Falsehood is whatever hinders them. This is the devious path of the Nazis from the beginning to the end. If there is regret in their hearts, it is because their loathsome work was not completed. If there is sorrow, it is because the means that were chosen were not effective enough to complete the task.

Poison Prepares the Way

After this poison has penetrated into the soul and the subject has broken free from his duty as a human being to weigh moral values and examine his past by the light of conscience, the ground has already been prepared for the phenomenon that was named "the Final Solution." There were no moral impediments anymore, no further brake on crime. On the contrary — there was justification, enthusiasm, and the ardent desire to carry out the evil design loyally to the end. This was no mass hypnosis or other psychological phenomenon in which men were gripped wouthout possibility of liberation. It was an act of the will, deliberate and conscious.

On the part of the gang of criminals, which came to power, it was also a matter of meticulous and careful calculation. This wave of evil raised to positions of high authority and tremendous power men who saw in Nazism an opportunity for a career and a share in administration, a good life for their families, and comfortable living conditions. To these ends, they were prepared to give support to any abominable conspiracy.

How did this wave of hatred, evil and murder grow? Why did Adolf Eichmann leave Austria where he grew up and was educated, and why was he drawn to Nazi Germany? What attracted him to the false lure of the Nazi doctrine? What induced him to enter its service and to execute one of its most hideous and heinous schemes?

How could a human being do what he did? It would seem that a hatred-ridden dictator, when he finds people ready to accept his leadership, can lead them wherever he chooses — even to the depths of hell. Anything was permissible — falsehood, deceit, slander and murder. In their own eyes and those of their friends they remained decent people and good citizens; not only were they not assailed by pangs of conscience but they even considered themselves divine figures who could and would carry out the terror to the full... One whose heart was prepared to absorb this theory of hatred was attracted to it even from afar.

Adolf Eichmann said in a statement made in Israel that he should be permitted to hang himself in public as a warning to future generations. Such ideas did not trouble him, however, when he wrote of the "final solution" in 1941, or when he declared at the end of the war that he would jump laughing into his grave because he had dragged five million Jews with him. Then he would not have expressed such thoughts as he did here. It is clear, therefore, that his statement was meaningless verbiage. He was never ready to stand trial for his deeds and to face punishment for what he had done. For that reason, he fled and hid under an assumed name.

"From time to time I would relapse into my old ways," he told us when we showed him the Sassen text. "Occasionally I uttered nationalist slogans in Argentina," he says. In other words, after 12 years he once more began to believe in the racist doctrine of murder, though there was no Leader above him. And when his tongue was loosened he expressed his regret at the fact that Jewry survived.

My summing-up will be divided into a verbal section, which will include the central arguments in regard to the legal import of the proofs connecting the accused with the accusations brought against him, and a written section, prepared by my colleagues, indicating the documents and evidence brought to court in order to prove their contents. In addition, I shall submit in writing a number of additional lists with further written proof. I fear that sections of documents and evidence will remain unmentioned in the summing-up, both verbal and written, but it is my strong belief that the Court will consider these as well.

Accused Does Not Deny Holocaust

The accused does not deny that the holocaust did, in fact, happen, that a crime unequalled in history was committed. Millions were murdered, starved, subjected to inhuman conditions — all this happened. The things related in court are heinous and atrocious, this he admits. He had no question to put, nor did he make any protest to any one of the witnesses of the catastrophe who described a small fragment of it here in court. All that was told here of the ghettoes, the tortures, the evil, the malice, the murder in the camps, the looting of property, the killing of babies and children — none of this does he question or deny. But he maintains he was not responsible, he had no hand in it. Others shed the blood: Hitler, Himmler Heydrich, Kaltenbrunner, Muller, Pohl and Hoess — not he!

I shall not again, Your Honours, speak of the vast field of death described here by dozens of witnesses, because these will not be forgotten by anyone who heard them.

I want to speak and deal now with the extent of this terrible conspiracy to exterminate the Jews and the position and task of Adolf Eichmann in this crime. Adolf Eichmann, according to his argument, was in a modest corner. His task was technical, of no value, drawing up schedules for trains. We claim he was at the centre of this great slaughterhouse. He was in charge of the practical implementation of these shocking crimes. The conspiracy to exterminate Jewry was not drawn up in one night and was not implemented in one night... in all stages, Adolf Eichmann fulfilled an executive task of the first importance. He had a hand in all those crimes defined in the indictment as crimes against the Jewish people, against humanity, and war crimes.

The furthest point which Nazi Germany reached before the war, when its activities were carried out in broad daylight and before the eyes of the whole world, was the forced expulsion of Jews. This was given very open expression by Heydrich at a Ministers' meeting, headed by Goering, on November 12, 1938, when he said, "The basic problem is that the Jew leaves Germany." How this was done at the time, we heard from witnesses in court. Even at that time terror was used, threats, coercion, cheating, camouflage, which were typical of all activities of the Nazis toward the Jews until the bitter end.

At the end of March, 1938, we have the first meeting with representatives of the Jews in Vienna, the place marked later by Heydrich as a symbol and as an example of Jewish forced emigration. Adolf Eichmann introduced the system. The witness Fleischmann told in Court how Eichmann declared that he now was the ruler of Jewish life in Austria... that he was required to solve the Jewish problem with speed and with any means he saw fit. The solution was the purging of Vienna and Austria of all its Jews. His orders must be obeyed. He would know how to overcome any obstacles and objections with the necessary means. He told the Jewish representatives, standing horror-stricken before him, the legend that he was born in Sarona, and that he understood Hebrew and Yiddish, which added a kind of spice to the might.

The witness Lindenstrauss told the Court that in January or February, 1939, representatives of German Jewry were sent to Vienna, in accordance with an order by Eichmann. About this trip, we heard the testimony of Dr. Benno Cohen and Dr. Meyer. Eichmann told them the minimum for German Jewry — 1,000 passports daily. When the head of the Berlin Jewish Community, Stahl, tried to point out obstacles and difficulties, Eichmann said, "This does not concern me. This is your business. You find a way of emigration and I want those passports." This is how he concluded: "You will be responsible for the implementation, in the spirit of my words — otherwise, you know what to expect."

"We knew," said Lindenstrauss, "that this put an end to the period of emigration from Germany and that expulsion had begun." Meyer testified about an expulsion industry, which he saw in Vienna. He told about his meeting with the accused in Berlin in March '39, when in the Gestapo offices he was introduced by Eichmann as "one of the Jews who had the impudence to set the Jews in Austria against the steps taken against Jews there."

There and then, Eichmann declared that a centre for Jewish emigration would be set up in Berlin, and that the funds of the Jewish National Fund in Germany must be transferred to the Gestapo.

His system is already noticeable during those first days, and we read in a private letter, sent by Eichmann at one time, "The Jewish functionaries are completely in my hands. I make them run as I wish. They will not dare to take one step without my orders."

Or, in another letter, "The President of the Jewish community, Dr. Friedmann, was sent from Dachau to another prison, and is at our disposal for possible clarification."

This is the period when Eichmann was active — according to his own words — "gladly with a joy of creating." This is the period he bases himself on when he argues that he was seeking a constructive solution. And he has the Nazi impudence to declare now that he helped Jews leave Germany, something which they wanted anyhow. He is forced to admit that the emigration was hurried and was a result of persecution and the fear of horrors which the Nazis implemented. Each emigrant was forced to leave behind all his property for the state. This criminal gang impoverished the Jews and drove them out. The argument that the accused only helped them in a tight spot is typical of his cynicism. This is like a band of robbers setting fire to a house in all four corners and throwing the owners of the house through the window, robbing them at the same time, and later coming to apologize that it was better for the landlord to be thrown out of the window than to be burned alive in the house.

After the annexation of part of Poland at the beginning of World War II, the overall plan was put on a different footing. On September 21, 1939, Heydrich informed the commanders of the *Einsatzgruppen* and other officers of the plan for banishing all the Jews from the areas annexed to the Reich and to concentrate them in ghettoes in anticipation of the next stage of the final solution. Whoever was present at that meeting must have known that the final physical extermination of the Jews was imminent. That Eichmann had been present at that meeting was obvious from the official minutes in which his name is included as one of the participants. His attempts to extricate himself from this predicament by claiming the minutes were falsified, that he could not have been at the meeting because he did not usually participate in such meetings, that he was not in Berlin at the time, etc., are doomed to failure. From the evidence of witnesses, the Court will see that he was already in Berlin in the spring of 1939. There is no evidence whatsoever to show who could possibly have been interested in forging an official document.

In any case, the generally accepted principle of law is that documents drawn up by officials in their public capacity may serve as proof of the events described in them, and anyone seeking to challenge the truth of these documents must bear the onus of rebutting it. This Eichmann had not succeeded in doing.

It must be concluded therefore that he was present at the crucial meeting of Einsatzgruppen commanders and knew that the physical extermination of the Jews was about to be perpetrated.

Further proof of Eichmann's knowledge of the decision taken at the *Einsatzgruppen* meeting may be derived from the fact that uprooting of Jews and Poles from the areas incorporated into the Reich, and their transfer to the Government General — which Eichmann admitted had been carried out under his command — was part and parcel of the plan worked out at the meeting. The horrors of these mass deportations have been described in Hans Frank's diary as well as in the report of the Jewish-Polish Welfare Committee which worked in cooperation with the International Red Cross and with the Society of Friends.

Eichmann admitted he was in charge of transportation arrangements — arrangements which led to the death of hundreds of men, women and little children, forced to march on foot in the midwinter snow. And this was in 1940, before the Fuehrer had ordered the physical extermination of the Jews.

Attorney-General Gideon Hausner emphasizes a point at the opening yesterday morning of the prosecution's summing-up in the Eichmann trial. His assistants, Ya'acov Baror (leaning forward) and Gabriel Bach, and defence counsel Robert Servatius (with earphones) listen intently.

To Remember Or Not

At this stage, the Attorney-General went over to a discussion of Eichmann's "faulty" memory. On tens of occasions, he said, Eichmann had replied, during his cross-examination, that he could not remember important matters which must, perforce, have been deeply inscribed in his memory. On the other hand, he had been capable of remembering the smallest details about events which occurred 25 years ago. He had described, in his police interrogation, conversations he had had 25 years ago, had given a detailed picture of the conditions of his service — up to the extermination period — had described the offices in which he worked, to the minutest detail of furniture arrangement, had remembered what his salary was 25 years ago, the names and duties of all the people he had met and worked with at that time, the meals he had eaten, the price of food, and even the kind of paper he used for his correspondence. The only thing he forgot, the Attorney-General emphasized, was that he had already revealed his remarkable feats of memory and that it was so was trying to fall back on the fogginess of his recollections in order to extricate himself from a tight situation.

The Attorney-General then went on to connect Eichmann directly with the whole conspiracy against the Jewish people — from its inception, when it was still confined to forced emigration, until the final stage of total extermination, first setting out his legal arguments on the principles of criminal conspiracy.

According to Supreme Court and English rulings, he said, the underlying principle controlling all cases of conspiracy is that every person must be presumed to intend the probable consequences of his own acts and conduct, and must accordingly be held responsible for these consequences. So that when a person enters an agreement with others to do an unlawful act, he implicitly assents to the use of such means by his co-conspirators as are necessary, or usual, in the accomplishment of this act. It has been held further, he continued, that every act done by a conspirator in furtherance of the conspiracy is done on behalf of all the conspirators. This latter basic principle has, in the course of time, been converted into a rule of evidence which allows of the use of evidence concerning the acts of one conspirator against the remaining conspirators for two purposes: first, in order to prove the actual existence of a conspiracy, which is an offence in itself; and, secondly, to prove the criminal responsibility of each of the conspirators for the acts committed by one or more of them.

It is not necessary, the Attorney-General argued further, for the conspirators to have been acquainted with one another. All that was necessary was that they should have had a common unlawful purpose and a common intention to carry out this purpose. It may also be presumed that each conspirator continues to be a party to a conspiracy which has been joined for an indefinite period unless positive proof has been brought to show that he has cut himself off from his fellow-conspirators.

One of the fundamentals of the principles of conspiracy is, the Attorney-General continued, that the conspirator must join the conspiracy of his own free will and in this connection the problem might arise as to whether Eichmann could be said to have joined the conspiracy against the Jewish people when he was — according to him — a soldier carrying out orders. For the purpose of the legal argument, said the Attorney-General, he was therefore prepared at this stage to presume (although he absolutely denied that there could be any such presumption) that Eichmann had at some time acted under military orders which he had not been free to disobey. Eichmann had claimed that he had joined the Nazi Party and the S.D. of his own free will and could have left both until the war broke out. He claimed, however, that after the war began he was no longer free to leave. He would, therefore, the Attorney-General said, consider these two periods separately.

Responsible for His Acts

He would show, he continued, that even during the period before the war, Eichmann had acted with the intention of harming the Jewish people and exterminating them, at least partially. He had claimed that when the authorities started using violent methods he had been most dissatisfied and from then on had carried out instructions under constraint of his oath of allegiance to the Leader and the flag. But it is clear that if he continued to act as a partner to the conspiracy, he was responsible for the acts of his masters.

As to the law with regard to a person who joins a criminal band and is compelled to remain with them against his will, that was dealt with in detail at Nuremberg, where it was held that the Nazis could not claim to be innocent only because Hitler had used them, if they knew full well how they were being used; nor did the fact that they had carried out a common plan under the pressure of a dictator exonerate them from responsibility for their actions.

The Attorney-General then went on to anticipate the probable argument on the part of the defence that at Nuremberg the Tribunal had refused to accept conspiracy to commit a crime against humanity as an offence. The reason for this, he explained, is that the Nuremberg Charter and also Control Law No. 10, on the basis of which the Nuremberg Tribunal was constituted, defined specific crimes and gave legal formulation for the first time to the principles of international law which had existed from time immemorial. In this charge and law the crime of "conspiring to declare war" was made a specific offence, whereas "conspiring to commit an offence against humanity" was not included among the specific offences. But this state of affairs does not exist insofar as the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators Law is concerned, he argued. For this law must be read together with the substantive law of the State of Israel and this substantive law contains a provision with regard to criminal conspiracy. This provision, plus section 1 of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators Law, makes it possible to charge a person with conspiring to commit a crime against the Jewish people or a crime against humanity, or a war crime, whatever the case may be.

As to the oath in accordance with which Eichmann swore boundless loyalty to Hitler, Judge Musmanno had held, said the Attorney-General, in his judgment at the Nuremberg trials, that this oath of loyalty was in itself an act of sacrilege and a base crime and could not serve either as a justification or an explanation for the crimes which were perpetrated by virtue of it.

In concluding his arguments on the question of conspiracy, the Attorney-General drew the attention of the Court to the fact that, in the Kafr Kassem appeal, the Military Appeals Tribunal had not in any way departed from the general principles of conspiracy.

The Attorney-General then pointed out that he had until then been speaking on the presumption that Eichmann had not been free to refuse to serve in the Jewish section of the Gestapo. From a factual viewpoint, however, he emphasized, there was no basis whatsoever for any such presumption. For Himmler himself, at a conference of senior officers, had hinted that anyone who felt himself unable to cope with the "final solution" should be pensioned off. Eichmann himself had admitted that he had never asked in writing to be transferred from the R.S.H.A. There were also various practical examples of officers who refused to carry out orders to murder the Jews and the only consequence to themselves had been a certain amount of unpleasantness. Others, like Best, who had failed in operations against the Jews, had not suffered in consequence of this.

The Attorney-General next dealt with the argument that obeying orders was a defence under the law. He pointed out that under Israeli law, a person acting under duress could not claim this as a defence, even if he had to act thus to save his own life. He then quoted from a German judgment which gives an identical opinion.

To prove his case, Mr. Hausner said, he had to show three things: that a criminal conspiracy existed; what part of this conspiracy has been implemented; and the role which Eichmann played in the conspiracy.

Eichmann claimed that he, and others, had formulated the Madagascar Plan to "put solid land under the feet of the Jews." He would not have discussed this plan at length, said the Attorney-General, had not Eichmann claimed credit for it as one of his favourable actions. This plan, said Mr. Hausner, envisaged nothing more than dispossessing four million indigent inhabitants of their homeland-island so that a super-ghetto for the Jews could be erected. Eichmann claimed he was fired with enthusiasm about this plan after reading the book of Adolf Boehm; but no mention of Madagascar was made by Boehm in his book.

The Madagascar Plan was aimed at isolating the Jews from the rest of the world where they would be ruled by the Gestapo. Whether they survived or died in Madagascar was not a point about which Eichmann thought or cared.

"From a viewpoint of cruelty and disregard for the lives of human beings... this plan does not fall much short of actual extermination," Mr. Hausner said. "A man who was capable of fighting for this plan would not find it difficult to accustom himself to the next step in the criminal conspiracy (i.e., actual physical extermination). It takes effrontery and temerity to mention this plan in the same breath with the name of Herzl or the Zionist movement." Eichmann probably regretted that the plan fell through for it meant "that not Eichmann, but Heydrich, would be the supreme commissar of the Jews."

Fanaticism of a Nazi

What had Eichmann told Sassen? That he had come as a "baby" to this work of taking steps against the guest people on behalf of their hosts. But when he thought about it he realized that it had to be done, and "I implemented my task with the same fanaticism which a veteran Nazi demanded from himself, which his superiors expected..."

Eichmann told Sassen, "I am saying this of my own free will in 1957, to my own detriment, when I could do something much more simple. I could claim that I had to obey orders. But this would be cheap nonsense... Therefore I wish to declare openly, that after I implemented the first order blindly and without thinking, I tried to get into the swing of things. For fate gave me those qualities which this work demanded."

Mr. Hausner admitted that Eichmann had vehemently denied saying this, claiming that his words had been distorted. But he had testified that the passage before this one had been true. Mr. Hausner went on to show that Eichmann had claimed he acted with "joy and happiness" in forcing Jewish emigration from Vienna, of "cleansing Europe of the Jews."

And if further proof was needed, it could be supplied by Eichmann's admission that "I was not a run-of-the-mill person who accepted orders. I was not a blockhead. I thought about what I was doing, for I was an idealist."

Even the devil claims he is an idealist, commented Mr. Hausner.

Rudolf Hoess, the Commandant of Auschwitz, said that he tried to sound out Eichmann and find out what type of a man he was. He came to the conclusion that Eichmann was an "extreme fanatic," so much so that he convinced Hoess that the Jews must be exterminated.

"Hoess, the direct murderer of millions of Jews, testified that Eichmann gave him the *spiritual encouragement* to continue with his heinous work, that Eichmann helped him overcome his doubts and uneasiness."

Eichmann himself told the Court that Hoess had no reason to lie.

Interrogated by Pakad Less, of Bureau 06, Eichmann admitted that he had told Wisliceny that he was not the sort of person who, in 1945, with the downfall of Germany, would say "I was always against the extermination programme... I am not the type to use cheap excuses to escape the hangman's noose..."

But even without Eichmann's admission, there is overwhelming evidence of his guilt. He was appointed to head a department in the Gestapo which handled all Jewish matters. He was the only such department head appointed.

But we know more than this. We know that he spent five years in the same post that "he was never transferred or replaced"... that he fulfilled during those five years a job which demanded callousness and harshness and extraordinary trickery. Is it not clear that his superiors regarded him as "the right man in the right job?" If he had ever voiced the slightest doubt in the role assigned to him he would have been replaced. But he was not replaced, rather a "gigantic death machine was placed at his disposal."

How many Jews were actually murdered? Professor Salo Baron, after a careful check of the sources, had reached a figure of six million Jews. **But Mr. Hausner thought this figure too low, for if in 1944 Eichmann estimated that of Europe's Jewry only "300,000 to 1,500,000 were still alive," then the number of those murdered must be much greater than six million.**

Nazis Were Efficient

Eichmann had tried to belittle the role of his department IVB4 by drawing charts covered with "complicated spider-webs of command and influence." But these charts do not even stand up against a superficial examination. "for no command in the world could function under such conditions, and the Nazis, it must be said, were efficient."

There is no question that Eichmann did not give the original order calling for the extermination of the Jews, any more than the Chief of Staff of the Wehrmacht initiated Germany's entrance into the war. The orders in both cases originated with Hitler.

Against Eichmann's plea that he was a kind of dictaphone, there was a welter of witnesses, documents and testimonies. All indicated that he played a primary role in the extermination programme. The Sassen document was not needed to substantiate the prosecution's case that Eichmann was a key figure, although this document throws a strong light on Eichmann's true character. Hoettl said that "Eichmann was the great expediter of death." Wisliceny said that he was in charge of the programme to exterminate the Jews. Hoess said Himmler informed him that Eichmann would call on him to discuss the details of killing the Jews and to make the necessary arrangements. Eichmann is described in an official International Red Cross Report as playing a primary role in the functioning of the concentration camps of Lublin and Auschwitz and as Himmler's direct representative in Jewish affairs.

The Wannsee Conference, said Mr. Hausner, is further concrete proof of Eichmann's role as an accomplice in the work of blood and terror and as the holder of a central position in this work. He was the representative of the R.S.H.A., and the R.S.H.A. carried out the decisions taken at Wannsee.

As to the accused's repeated argument that he was only one of few — he did not deny this for one minute, said the Attorney-General. There were thousands of others, from Ministers to small officials who participated in the extermination programme. But that did not derogate one whit from Eichmann's central responsibility.

Knowing that most of the documents concerning the operations in Poland had been destroyed by him, himself, and knowing that only such Foreign Ministry documents as concerned foreign nationals were in the hands of the prosecution, Eichmann had, the Attorney-General alleged, created the theory that he had had nothing to do with events in the Government General but had dealt there with foreign nationals only. However, he had been unable to explain away the few documents which still existed and which showed that he had been connected with the Warsaw ghetto. The fact is, the Attorney-General continued, that Eichmann dealt with the Jews in the Government General just as he dealt with the Jews of the whole of conquered Europe according to the decisions taken at Wannsee.

Dr. Mildner — whom Eichmann described as a friend of his — had testified that Eichmann had been Himmler's referent, the referent of the R.S.H.A. and of Department IV insofar as Jewish matters everywhere were concerned; that he had been Himmler's plenipotentiary in all matters concerning the deportations to the camps and the evacuations from the various countries; and that he had been the liaison man with all the senior officers of the S.S. and the police in matters concerning Jews.

Eichmann's position in the Gestapo hierarchy was aptly described by Professor Six who said that Eichmann had extraordinary powers for a department head, and that all matters pertaining to the Jews were concentrated in his hands.

If further proof is needed to prove Eichmann's central role, it is offered by Eichmann's explanation of Rademacher's marginal note on how to deal with Serbian Jewry. Rademacher had written: "Eichmann suggests shooting."

Evidence of Authority

Even if we accept Eichmann's explanation — and we do not — that Rademacher made this note to provide himself with an alibi for ordering the shooting of these Jews himself, it is indicative of the immense authority the very mention of Eichmann's name carried. Rademacher's superiors would consider it sufficient authority to shoot Serbian Jewry on Eichmann's orders.

The Attorney-General asked the Court to accept the bulk of the Sassen document as correct, for Eichmann had repeatedly confirmed "the general content, only quarrelling with the phrasing used by Sassen."

Mr. Hausner then discussed at length the meaning of responsibility for criminal acts. He pointed out that a person who only transfers instructions — as Eichmann claims — was responsible for being a "partner" to the actual crime. But Eichmann admitted much more, namely, that he had organised the transports which took persons to their deaths. This made him criminally responsible for every death that occurred.

As for Eichmann's efforts to reach a "political solution" to the Jewish problem by establishing a so-called homeland for them in the Nisko reservation, Mr. Hausner pointed out that this plan was carried out with brutality. The plan aimed at reducing the number of Jews deported to the area by not providing them with food and by telling them that the water was contaminated.

The Attorney-General then went on to show that Eichmann was concerned with the deliberate deception practised on the Jews of Europe. Just as they deceived the Jews of Holland, and later those of Budapest into thinking that no evil would befall them, so did they deceive the people in the very heart of the concentration camps.

The Attorney-General then showed Eichmann's close connection with the activities in connection with the deportation of the Reich Jews to the Riga and Minsk areas. He had admitted further that when he sent the Jews of the Reich to these areas he knew very well what their ultimate fate would be.

Eichmann and Gas

Turning to Eichmann's connection with the use of gas in the extermination camps, the Attorney-General pointed out that Hoess had written that during his second visit to Auschwitz, in October 1941, Eichmann had discussed with him the question of using gas for exterminating the Jews and that he and Eichmann had decided on the spot to use Zyklon B. In the Gerstein report there was conclusive proof of Eichmann's association with the use of gas in the extermination camps. Eichmann had found it difficult to explain away Gerstein's references to his department with the allegation that he was trying to shift the blame from his own shoulders and had instead invented the handy theory about the special tasks which Muller had given to Gunther. But Huppenkothen had testified that Muller's special missions were always concerned with communism and that he very seldom interfered in Jewish affairs. But if Eichmann claimed, as he did, that the R.S.H.A. as a whole had nothing to do with the concentration camps then how did he explain that Muller had given Gunther a special task connected with the ordering of gas for the gas chambers of the camps?

The only logical explanation for the whole affair, the Attorney-General concluded, was that in fact Eichmann had been responsible for the suggestion about using gas and had also been responsible for providing the camps with their supplies of gas.

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